CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the blood without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,404—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
"Pall Mall" 11 years old	36 0
"Napier Johnstone's" Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
"O.S."	27 0
Glenlyonic	25 0
Ben-Tor (choice)	18 0

V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th Apr.
B.L. ORIENTAL	6045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	W. J. Nantes	2nd May
B.L. PENINSULAR	6045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Partitt	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.
B.L. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th "
B.L. THAMES	4115	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	6045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
RAVENNA	3386	700	.....	23rd Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	7th May.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	21st "
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer BISAGNO ..... To sail ..... On the 7th May, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 8, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	600	about 10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th May '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th April '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
6th April, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 15th April, and the S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at noon, on 11th April, calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 12th April, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbass, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th April, at 8 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th April, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates : Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.



Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3560	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3959	15th May.
L. ARMENIA	..... Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.
Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamers marked M.L. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 19th April, 1891. Agents.

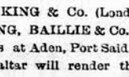


MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASTON HALL	S. Fowler	3,600	400	4th May, '91.

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate Rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	550	25th May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd April, 1891. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSRS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY.

PRICE, Rs. 27 PER DOZ.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit was for many years imported direct by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own Consumption and attained a very considerable private reputation. The suggestion was made to Treacher & Co., Ld., that they should give this Whiskey a trial, and importations were then made. Its introduction into the Indian Market was attended with the most favourable results, it being very highly spoken of by everyone. It has continued to grow in favour, and is now regularly supplied to a large number of Clubs, Messes, and Private Consumers. Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious, full mellow flavour, much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

NOTE.—Purchasers of Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey should observe that each Label and Capsule contains both the Company's Trade Mark, and the words "Phœnix Brand" stamped thereon.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
Head Offices and Godowns :—BYCULLA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON ; AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THORPE & CO.

"COMFORTABLE" DRESSING GOWNS.

	Rs.	a.
Oxford Cloth	10	8
White Turkish	15	8
Fancy Turkish	18	8
Camel Hair Mixtures	21	0
Camel Hair Fancy	25	0
Fancy Tweeds in Great Variety	18	8
Vicunas, Cashmeres, and other fine Goods	25	0
Heavy Tweeds for English Wear ..... from	28	8

WHEN ORDERING, STATE CHEST AND HEIGHT.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

THORPE & CO., {SHIRT-MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

What a pathetic utterance, and yet how true in many homes—"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."
MOTHERS, WIVES, AND DAUGHTERS.
THE GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON
Is the remedy for all your complaints.
"MAMMA IS WELL NOW."
The happiness which follows in our homes, the use of Graefenberg Catholicon cannot be expressed in words alone.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-4.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, MARKET. } F. S. MADON & CO. { 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER.
OTTO BRANDT, BREMEN, "BUTTERFLY" MARK.
THE BEST BEER IN THE MARKET.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 23-4 per Case of 6 dozen.

ERNSTHAUSEN & CO.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
RETAIL BY DOZENS FROM S. B. FRASER & SONS, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes, and Discount to the Trade.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.
BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

"THE SIMPLEST AND MOST EFFICIENT LAXATIVE KNOWN."

KEMP'S TASTELESS CASCARA SAGRADA.

This Preparation is prepared by ourselves by a modification of the process recommended in an American Scientific Journal. It is Brilliant with water, Tasteless and Effective.

It has been found by experience to possess the FULL APERIENT EFFECTS of the ordinary Liquid Extract without the Bitter Taste.

The bitter principle in this Preparation is not DISGUISED as in most so called Tasteless PREPARATIONS. It is actually ELIMINATED by our process.

The Dose of Tasteless Cascara Sagrada is exactly the same as that of the ordinary Extract, our process causing no diminution of strength.

It leaves no tendency to Constipation such as follows the use of most Aperients.

Sold in Bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS FOR DRESS, SHIRTS.

QUALITY C, HALF DOZEN.....Rs. 21. } CASH OR V.P.P.
QUALITY D, HALF DOZEN .....Rs. 18. }

EXTRA FINE LINEN FRONTS AND CUFFS.

FIT, COMFORT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS POST FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail about.
CLAN DRUMMOND	2950	N. Harrison	10th May 1891



THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. For rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1891. Agents.

THE "CITY LINE S. S. CITY OF CANTERBURY" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, Oil, Acids, (Naptha,) and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts, they will be landed at the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 10th April, 1891. Agents.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes :—
"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle. Refuse Substitutes.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

"JUST ARRIVED Per s. s. KOLPINO" a Brand new English-made Canoe LANDAU, and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson, of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.
A Brand new Cee and Under-Spring English-built light and Stylish Victoria by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of Horses.
A handsome and well-built English Chara-Banc, with Patent Brake, very little used, and suitable for a Pair of Walers and Four-in-Hand.
Also for sale best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.
TO BE LET.—A HOUSE on Malabar Hill.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other Brand. It is the pure product of the Grape, neither "Medicated" nor "Doctored."
Price per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10-8; Pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPORTANT
TO
HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS & TRAVELLERS.

"A GOOD NOVEL on the ROAD is the SHORTEST CUT."
A LARGE STOCK of
CHEAP YELLOW-BACK NOVELS
BY POPULAR AUTHORS to SELECT from
D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
HORMUSJI SORABJI & Co.,
26, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.
A. T. MOOKERJEE.
Baranagore, *via* Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDCAMENTUM.

DR. G. B. SHAW'S SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies :—
Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.
By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for :—
Burns, Ulcers, Maligant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.
Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.
Packing As. 4 extra.
WANTED AGENTS.
Apply to
A. T. MOOKERJEE,
Proprietor.
Baranagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14TH.
IN AID OF
THE SOROSIS CLUB.
MRS. POTTER AND MR. BELLEW.
SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE:
"RICHARD III,"
"MACBETH,"
"ROMEO AND JULIET,"
AND
"HAMLET."

During the evening Mrs. Phillips, Miss. Carpenter, and other ladies will sing Popular Songs.

Box Plan at Rose & Co.

A SOCIAL DANCE
WILL BE HELD IN THE
B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
ON FRIDAY, the 17th APRIL.
Tickets to be had at the Door.
Admission Rupee 1 a Gendeman and Lady.
To commence at 9 p.m.
Mr. H. E. KENNEDY, M.C., in charge.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Only Three more Performances in Bombay.
SOCIETY'S RE-UNIONS.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
If the Rippling Laughter which greeted
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY
ON SATURDAY EVENING,
And which, as the Evening's Performance progressed, culminated in
BOISTEROUS CACHINATION,
SPONTANEOUS AND LAVISH APPLAUSE,
SIDE-SPLITTING AND CONVULSIVE MERRIMENT
(from all parts of the Crowded Auditorium)
are any criterion of what is popularly known
AS A SUCCESS,
Then HUDSON'S PARTY can most assuredly claim to have scored not only an emphatic
BUT A MOST GENUINE ONE.
Entire Change of Programme.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING.
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY OF
Miss May Habgood's Grand Pianoforte Solo "Cambria," and the various members of our unique organisation will introduce
A SMALL CYCLE OF SONOROSITY,
LOST IN VERBAL PROFUNDITY,
and an
EVERLASTING CORNUCOPIA OF FUN.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Reserved Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Hilarity precipitated indiscriminately 9 p.m. Doors thrown open half an hour previously.
Ambulances for Laughter-Exhausted Persons, 11-15 p.m.

THOS. P. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.

NOTICE.—The Surprise Party perform at the Connaugth Institute, Poona, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 16th, 17th, and 18th.

S E Q U A H

SPEAKS

ON THE

BORI BUNDER

EVERY EVENING AT 5-30.

OUR

Cheapest

WHISKY

"BEN–TOR."

Rs. 18 Per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL BRANDS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0	Per 100
TRABUCOS	„ 3	12	„
COQUETAS	„ 3	8	„

COROMANDEL CIGARS.

N. 1	Rs. 4	0	Per 100
„ 2	„ 3	12	„
„ 3	„ 3	8	„

Special attention is invited to these particularly choice Cigars.

REAL BURMAHS
AND
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
VERY CHOICE.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.,
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.
We need therefore only to say that
PROFESSOR WYMAN,
THE WONDERFUL CHAMPION EQUILIBRIST,
AND
THE ONLY MAN IN THE WORLD
THAT SKATES ON HIS HEAD.
UNRIVALLED PERFORMANCER
ON THE
HIGH STILT SKATES
UNICYCLES, BICYCLES, WAGGONS
AND
MANY OTHER KIND OF WHEELS,
WILL GIVE ONE OF HIS PERFORMANCES ON
MONDAY, THE 13TH APRIL, 1891, AT 10 P.M.
GENERAL ADMISSION, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 TO 11-30 P.M.

SOUTHALL'S
MOSQUITO CONES.
EACH BOX GIVES TWENTY-FOUR QUIET NIGHTS' REST.

A Cone burnt in the Room a few minutes before going to Bed will drive away and stupefy all kinds of MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BEETLES, and other annoying INSECTS.

Southall's MOSQUITO CONES, being composed entirely of harmless aromatic plants, give off an agreeable odour, which even the most delicate persons can tolerate.

Per Box, As. 12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 391 of 1890.
Dosabhoy Rustomjee Umrigur.......Plaintiff.
vs.
Ardesir Bomonji Kandawalla and another..Defendants.

Pursuant to the decree made in the above suit bearing date the 22nd day of January, 1891, Messrs, MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from Messrs. Janardhan and Ardesir, Attornys for C. A. Turner, Esq., Special Commissioner, on the premises, the following immoveable properties on FRIDAY, the 17th day of April, 1891, at 4 p.m:—

Firstly.—All that piece of Fazendari ground, with the messuages, tenements or houses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Old Sonapore Road, admeasuring 715 1-9th square yards or thereabouts bounded on the east partly by Ardeseer Bomanjee Kandawalla Cross Lane, and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the west partly by the house of Jiwanbai, daughter of Framjee Vacha, partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described, and partly by the property of Manockbai, widow of Bomanjee Rustomjee Kandawalla, on the north by the said Old Sonapore Road, and on the south partly by the property hereinafter secondly described partly by the Kandawalla Cross Lane, and partly by the property of Manockbai, widow of Bomanjee Rustomjee Kandawalla, and which said houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 43, 45 and 46, respectively.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Old Sonapore Road, in Ardasir Bomanjee Kandawalla Cross Lane, admeasuring 128 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1034 and new survey No. 8185, and bounded on the east and south by the said Kandawalla Cross Lane, on the west and north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 44.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of Government ground, with the cadjan shed standing thereon, situate at the Old Sonapore Road aforesaid, admeasuring 166 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 1011, and new Survey Nos. 2-8187 and 2-8188, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Ardaseer Bomanjee Kandawalla, on the west by the property of Dhurma Colee, on the north by the property of Eduljee Dossabhoy Bharoocha, and partly by the property of Jeewanbai, daughter of Framjee Vacha, and on the south by the property of Maneckbai, widow of Bomanjee Rustomjee Kandawalla, and which said cadjan shed was formerly and is now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 51.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Janardhan and Ardesir, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, April 13, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION
OF
AUSTRALIAN HORSES
Imported by Mr. R. J. Hunter from Australia.
On SATURDAY, the 18th April.
At 3-30 p.m.

At Girgaum, at Messrs R. Scott and Company's Stables. 10 Horses will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder on the above date.

A rare chance to secure first class horses at cheap rate.
Particulars of the horses to be sold:—

1. Bay gelding, T P 2, 4 years, 15 hands, unbroken, will make a good brougham horse.
2. Bay gelding, T Y 1, 4 years, 15-1, unbroken, first class match to No 1.
3. Bay gelding, O H C, 6 years, 15-2, broken to saddle, will make a splendid carriage horse up 20 stone.
4. Chesnut gelding, R L, 5 years, 16, being broken to harness, will make a grand carriage horse.
5. Grey gelding, 0 1 u, 6 years, 15-2, broken to saddle and harness.
6. Grey gelding, 0 1 u, 5 years, 15-2, broken to saddle and harness, a first class match, both splendid steppers.
7. Bay geldin, T Y 1, 6 years, 16 hands, unbroken, will make a tip-top carriage horse, grand mover.
8. Black gelding, M B 1, 6 years 15-3 broken to saddle and harness, fine stepper.
9. Brown gelding, X Q 7, 4 years, 15 hands, broken to saddle, up to 15 stone, grand mover.
10. Brown gelding, H B 1, 6 years, 15-2, broken to saddle, perfect hack, very nice mover, and can be recommended.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES, AT SULLEMAN BIN DAWOOD'S STABLE, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE TO TREACHER AND Co.'s SHOP.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place about 30 Horses, the property of different dealers, proceeding to their native country.

Under instructions from Mr. Lalchund Jasodanundon, the mortgagee, and with the consent and concurrence of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Haji Musa Haji Abu, the mortgagor, now an insolvent, the following property shall be put up for sale in one lot at their rooms by the undersigned at 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1891.

PARTICULARS OF SALE:

All those 165 salt-pans or dandas, together with the 10 water cisterns thereto appertaining part of the estate called Chandunee, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Matoonga, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 159, 221, 457, 460, 461, 465, 467, 473, 487, and 526, and new Nos. 13075, 13301, 13305, 13307, 13111, 16772, 16832 and new Survey Nos. 1-1-a-b—6, 2-2a-2b—6, 3-3a-3b,3c—6, 4-4a-4b-4c-4d-4e—6, 6-6a 6b—6, and containing by admeasurement 66,740 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east partly by sea and partly by the mangrove swamp or Narayen Dabulkar's Agar, on or towards the south by the salt-pans of Guspar Souza, on or towards the west partly by the reservoir belonging to the said Guspar Souza and partly by the Government agar called Shaik Mishri, and on or towards the north by the said Narayen Dabulkar's Agar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their offices in Albert Buildings, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE RARE PLANTS AT THE "CLIFF," MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant., at 7 a. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a collection of choice rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of bignonias, ferns, palms, orchids, crotons, roses and other flowering shrubs, &c., &c., the property of Brigade Surgeon A. N. Hojel.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Wilderness," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, handsome strong built Victoria in very good order, a glassfronted miniature office brougham, a handsome chesnut Arab horse, plants, &c., the property of S S SOLOMON, Esq. proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property wil be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, April 13, 1891.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage anna 1.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings,
5 „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 „ printed handkerchiefs.
4 „ white shirtings.
2 „ cotton duck.
22 „ butter, in one lb. tins.
12 „ American fruit (apricot).
17 „ each 50 lb. fast color, in ½ lb. and 1 lb tins.
6 „ indigo blue colour, in tins, bottles and jars.
18 „ Scotch whiskey.
11 „ sauce.
1 D. B. C. F. gun, left barrel choke with case.

A few article of furniture consisting of reclining couch, washhand and drawing tables, dining table, bookstands, &c.

On account of the concerned—
4 large size damaged pictures in fancy frames.
On account and at the risk of Goolamhusen Allybhoy—B. R.
10253 10-13—4 cases plated glass, ex. s. s. Persia, and B.
On account and at the risk of Kursondas Madhowdas—
2 cases stripe prints, per s. s. Roumania.
On account and at the risk of Haji Ali Suliman—
V. B. E. 100-101—1 case cotton trousering.
By order of Messrs. Abdool Currim and Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned—
3 cases about 100 pieces all-wool gauge flannels.
On account of the concerned—
75 reams printing paper, oil damaged; 10 reams foolscap paper, oil damaged.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. Huzara—
9 cases petroleum cooking stoves.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong double-seated glass-fronted brougham.
1 handsome light mail-phaeton.
1 strong second-hand shigram.
1 light serviceable victoria.
1 handsome secondhand victoria.
1 light pony cart with brake.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF DAMAGED MOWA COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the jutha of Soonderjee Kessowjee, on account of the concerned—

79 full-pressed bales Mowa cotton, damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The sale of the stock-in-trade of Thakersey Bhanjee, wholesale druggist, will be resumed TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., at No. 18, Chuckla Road, outside the Fort.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 34, Tent, Esplanade, opposite the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by Kirkham, glass aquarium with gold fishes, sewing machine, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome table ornaments, plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of A. H. D. PRICE, Esq.

The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Edington House, Hancock Bridge Road, Mazagon, opposite the premises lately known as Hamilton's Hotel, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery, glassware, a first rate cottage Pianoforte by Soundy and Co. in good order. Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c. the property of J. T. BRANSON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES ON NOWROJEE HILL.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Crushna Futta and Co., and on account and at the risk of Dayaram Ragoojee Purdeshi, Koobhar, and the estate of the late Chimnajee Ragoojee Purdeshi Koobhar the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th day of August 1889 and subject to a deed of mortgage, dated the 20th day of October 1887, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and Amra Tara Dhana Prema and Doongra Gova trading under the name of Pata Roopa and Co. of the other part, the following properties, viz.

LOT 1.—All that piece of Fazundaree ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of First Nowrojee Hill Road, containing by admeasurement 50 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, or thereabouts, formerly assessed under No. 65 and now under street Nos. 48, 50, and B Ward No. 3909, and bounded on the east by the First Nowrojee Hill Road, on the west formerly by the house of Matadeen Jamedar, and now by the house of a Boree, on the north formerly by the house of Jewan Padmanjee and now by the house of the mortgagors, and on the south formerly by the house of Bhiwa Basholi Colee and now by the house of a Khoja.

LOT 2.—All that piece of Fuzandaree ground of which Manockjee Merwanjee is the fazundar, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Nowrojee Hill, on the east side of Jail Road, containing by admeasurement 138 three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, formerly assessed under Nos. 4 and 5, now under B Ward No. 3700, and Street Nos. 773 and 777, and bounded on the east by the property of Govind Maneck Colee, on the west by the public road, called Jail Road, on the north by a passage and beyond that by the property of Shree Girdhurnathjee Maharaj, and on the south by a passage and beyond that by the property of Dhurma Colee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 16th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Gayer and Co., the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned cottage pianoforte by Collard and Collard, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamp. China flower vases, handsome strong made almyras, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Kairas" Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, best electro-plated ware, superior porcelain ware, glassware, a rich toned sympathetic square Pianoforte by S Rose & Co. in first-rate order, rich-table ornaments, rich Brussels and Persian carpets Hink's superior table and hanging lamps, handsome oil paintings, rich China and Japanese flower vases, choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of G. MCLAREN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE RIPON ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Rehmubai, widow and administratrix of the estate of Khoja Dhunjee Jairaj, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Khoja Allarukhia Rahimtoola in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of July, 1887, and in the indenture of further charge, dated respectively the 12th day of May, 1888, and 1st day of August, 1889, the undermentioned landed properties, viz.:—

Firstly.—All that piece of Government foras land or ground, settled under Act VI. of 1854, together with the two new buildings standing thereon, bearing respectively Municipal E ward Nos. 3877 (32) and 3877 (28), and street Nos. 64 E E F and 64 A A, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Byculla, in the centre of the Old Race Course, on the western side of Ripon Road, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 734 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. P-13645, and new Survey No. 38, 40 to 3554, and bounded on the north by vacant land sold by the Municipality, on the east by the said Ripon Road, on the west partly by the vacant land of Remtoola Jetha, and partly by the properties belonging to others, and on the south by the vacant land sold by the Municipalty.

Secondly—All that piece of Fazundari (leasehold) vacant land or ground, situate in the centre of the Old Race Course at Byculla, registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue, under No. 13,605, and survey No 1—4539, containing by admeasurement 2,825 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north partly by the public passage and partly by the vacant land belonging to Ashabai, woman, on the east by the vacant land sold by the Municipality, on the west partly by the Bengal Mosque, partly by the vacant land, belonging to Sheakh Hirastulla bin Sheakh Barkhtulla, and partly belonging to Borah Imbrahimjee Jalabhoy, and on the south by the property of Remtulla Mooljee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NARON DHUROO STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Motibai, widow of Madhowjee Nurotum, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Daiwaoo alias Muni, wife of Jumnadas Bapoojee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of March, 1883, and in the deeds of further charge dated the 14th day of May, 1884, and 1st day of April, 1890, the undermentioned landed property, viz.—

All that piece of ground, with the messuage or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Naron Dhuroo Street, outside the Fort, in the Mandvie sub-district, in the Island of Bombay, formerly assessed under No. 32, and now under No. 34, containing by admeasurement 107 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the sweeper's Passage, on the west by Naron Dhuroo Street aforesaid, on the north by the house of Bhana Bhimjee Shroff, and on the south by the house Nouneeldas Purshotumdas, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, April 13, 1891.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
(FACTORY No. 12.)
111, Oxford Street, London, W.
SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,
23, Rampart Row.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., CHEMISTS,
Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.
The only places for the genuine stuff.

NOTICES.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND at Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half share, for the second half year ending 31st December, 1890, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after Monday, the 13th Instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 1st instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
Bombay, 7th April, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on MONDAY, the 20th April 1891, at 2 p.m.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for Year ending 31st December 1890.
To elect a Director and Auditors.
To declare a Dividend.
To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 7th March, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that Lahbai, widow of KHOJA CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, has CONTRACTED to SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having or claiming to have any right or title to or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease or otherwise, are hereby apprised of the same, and are requested to make their claim, if any, known to the Undersigned as Solicitors for the purchaser at their office, No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within seven days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim or claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 254 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the East side of Shamjee Hassajee Street, otherwise called Khoja Molla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 724 and 724, new No. 6141, old survey Nos. 205 and 206, and new survey No. 2792, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward B, ward No. 1671, and Street Nos. 183 and 185, and bounded as follows:—On the East by Sweepers' Passage, on the West by the said Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the North by the house of Maneckbhoy M ossanee, and on the south by the house of Curmali Sooriee, and which said premises are now in the possession of Messrs. Nensey Khyraj and Co., the mortgagees of the said Lahbai, widow.—Dated this 4th Day of April, 1891.

CHALK, WALKER, AND SMETHAM,
Attornies for the Purchaser.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.
OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 667 OF 1877.

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant and Butcher, residing at No. 33, Butcher Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and AYSHABAI, widow of YAROO MAHOMED KHOOMED, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, also residing at No. 33 aforesaid ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAJOOMA, widow of KARIM MAHOMED VULLEE, and NOORBAI, widow of ALLY MIYA CHAND, daughters of TAJOOBHOY KALLABHOY, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, and administratrixes of his estate and effects, residing in house No. 32, Butcher Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja, Mahomedan Inhabitant of Cutch, by his duly constituted Attorney, CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM residing in Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

Pursuant to the orders made in the above suit and bearing date respectively the twenty-third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and the twenty-fourth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and the consent Judge's order bearing date the twenty-second day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises by Messrs. BENNETT and COMPANY, Auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-ninth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Karim Mahomed Jamal and Ayshabai, widow of Yaroo Mahomed Khoomed, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Rajooma, widow of Karim Mahomed Vullee, and Noorbai, widow of Ally Miya Chand, daughters and administratrixes of the estate and effects of the late Tajoobhoy Kallabhoy and Datoobhoy Ebrahim, the mortgagee of the share and interest of the Plaintiff, Karim Mahomed Jamal, in all that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate on the East side of Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eighty-five square yards, be the same a little more or less, and which land is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Street Nos. 43-47 A and 47 B, and Ward Nos. 313 (1) and 313 (2), and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Mamoola bin Hamedoola, on or towards the South by the property of the Butcher's Mosque, on or towards the East partly by the property of Shaik Boolun bin Allan and partly by the property of Ali Sahib bin Balloo Miya Coor, and on or towards the West by the said Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the Defendants, Rajooma and Noorbai, and are now partly in the occupation of the Plaintiff, Karim Mahomed Jamal or his tenants and partly in the occupation of his said Mortgagee, Datoobhoy Ebrahim, and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of the said Messrs. BENNETT and Company, or at the office of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Attornies for the Defendants, Rajooma and Noorbai, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 9th Day of March, 1891.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 23 OF 1890.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROSJEE DAVUR of Bombay Parsi, residing at Cumballa Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

ABDUL HUSSEN NUZMUDIN of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Shaik Abdul Rahiman Street, outside the Fort, Bombay ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-Fifth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One, at the Hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Muncherjee Nowrosjee Davur and of the abovenamed Defendant Abdul Hussen Nuzmudin or either of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground lying at foot of the Malabar Hill, together with the buildings standing thereon, situate on the northern side of the Walkeshwar Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one thousand and sixty-six square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 156, New Survey Nos. 7288 and 7289 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 2493, sub No. 1, and Street No. 523, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the properties of Sudanand Mucconjee and Jaffer Suleman, on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the East by the property of Madhowrao Gunput, and on or towards the West by the property of Javerchund Goomanchund and which said land and ground was formerly in the occupation of C. A. Greves, subsequently in the occupation of D. Sala and is now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 20th Day of February, 1891.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

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Bombay, 20th March, 1891.

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Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
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Balance in Course of Payment.........	$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund................................	$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......	$100,00,000·00

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JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Mr. B. B. Nagarkar's Address, Framji Cowasji Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Hudson's Surprise Party, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 11th :—Heodorich (s), for Cuddalore ; Schooner Aljafre, Daimaun ; Rosetta (s), London ; Aden Hall (s), Liverpool ; Kapurthala (s), Karachi ; Imaum (s), Marseilles. Yesterday :—Labourdonnais (s), Aden.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 10th :—Aska (s), from Karachi ; on the 11th :—Liggie (s), from Rangoon ; Lady Palmer, Port Said ; Ethelwada (s), Batoum ; Amana (s), Cardiff ; and Simla (s), Busreh. Yesterday :—Knight of St. George (s), from Shields ; Loodiana (s), Calcutta ; and Drachenfels (s), Hamburg.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Rosetta and the s. s. Eden Hall left the dock on Saturday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lady Palmer entered the door on Friday, and the s. s. Imaum left it on Saturday last.

I. M. RAILWAY.—The traffic return for the week ending 4th April, 1891, shows an aggregate increase of Rs. 1,70,517, in receipts.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.—The Rev. Chas. Gilder thankfully acknowledges the undermentioned contribution towards the fund for the fittings of the Church :—Thank-offering from Mrs. S. A. La Mache, Rs. 200.

B. B. R. A. Society.—At a meeting of the Society, to be held this evening, at 5-15, the following papers will be read :—(1) Dharmakirti and Shankaracharya, by K. B. Pattuk, B. A. (2) A note on the Assyrian relics from Nimrond in the possession of the Society, by R. P. Karkaria, B. A.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,294 ; of these 693 were new admissions, consisting of 295 males, 175 females, and 220 children. The average daily attendance was 74 ; the number of children vaccinated at the dispensary during the month was 92.

BOMBAY BRAHMO SAMAJ.—In connection with the tenth anniversary of the Bombay Brahmo Samaj, Mr. B. B. Nagarkar will give an English address at the Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobi Talao, to-day, at 5-30 p. m. Mr. D. Gostling will take the chair. The subject is "Evolution in Religion," being an exposition of the origin and the fundamental principles of different faiths.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Saturday afternoon, by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, regarding the death of Peerajee Naroo, dock-labourer, aged 60 years. On Saturday afternoon he was carrying some bales on a hand-truck when he lost his balance some of the bales fell on him, and knocked him down. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died an hour after admittance. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this afternoon, at 5-45 o'clock :—

March ....Every Land my Home......R Jones.
Overture ......Sa Fee Aux Roses..........Hakry.
Valse...........The Gondoliers...............P Bucalossi.
Song...........Mona ....Stephen Adams.
Selection......Dorothy ....Celliers.
Polka ....Toujours Galant...............Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 8-30 p.m., to-day :—

March ....Ruins of Athens......Beethoven.
Lancers...............Pelican ....Solomon.
Overture ....Light Cavalry ......Suppe.
Valse ....Jungherren Tanze...Gung'l.
Selection ....La Traviata ....Verdi.
Mazurka from the Ballet Coppelia ......Delibes.
Selection ....Dorothy ....Cellier.
Valse....................Daddy ....Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE RINK.—On Saturday evening last, the greatest of America's skaters Professor Wyman gave an exhibition of what can be done on roller skates. He performed for an hour, and the manner in which he burlesqued the young man just learning to skate caused roars of laughter. This skating with two small wagons was really remarkable. His waltzing was perfection. The style he picked up four silk hunderchiefs with his teeth was a sight worth seeing. His gyrations on a pair of ½ skates were very difficult, but he was at home with them. The management are trying to arrange with Professor Wyman to give his "slide for life" before he leaves Bombay.

THE ARYA BRAHMA SANSAD.—The third annual social gathering, in connection with the "Arya Brahma Sansad," took place at the Society's Hall, in the Temple of Shri Balaji, near Shri Bhuleshwar, on Thursday last, the Hindu New Year's Day, under the presidency of Ved Moorti Ganapati Narayen Bhatji Karnatki. The proceedings commenced with prayers sung in Rik, Yajus, Sam, and Atharva Vedic hymns, by the students of the Ved Path Shala, established under the auspices of the "Sansad." After the reading of the annual report of the Society was concluded Messrs. Atmaram Bapu Dalvi, Shriniwas Narayen Karnataki, Mahadev Narayen Vardhe Valavaliker, Anant Govind Pai, Bapu Mangesh Kabadi addressed the assembly, and the proceedings terminated on the award of prizes to the deserving students and *pan* and *gulab* to the persons present.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society will be held in the College Library, on Tuesday next, the 14th instant, at 4-30 p.m. Business :—1.—The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed ; 2.—Drs. K. C. Malegamvala and R. P. Vora, to be proposed members of the Society ; 3.—Notes by the obsteric ward superintendent on the following cases, by Dr. Arnott. (*a*) Puerperal convulsions, (*b*) Decapitation, (*c*) Fever (puerperal state), (*d*) Pericarditis with Double Pneumonia. 4.—A paper on Cocaine, history of its discovery, uses, &c., by Dr. J. A. da Gama. 5.—Notes on a case of Epithelial Vegetative Cancer of the Cervix, Operation, and Recovery ; by the President, Dr. R. N. Khory. 6.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the secretary.

A HAND-BOOK OF ESSAYS.—A correspondent writes : —"Nibandh Karmala" is the felicitous title of a Book of Essays, composed by Mr. K. R. Nanjiani, Deputy Educational Inspector, Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha. The word Karmala means a hand rosary, and at the same time it points to the name of the author, who though a Mahomedan is well-known as a thorough Gujerati scholar. Sometime back we had the pleasure to publish in our columns his contribution on "old superstitions in new garbs." The book under review contains three essays on friendship, self-interest, and mental deceptions. The first essay is very well written and seems to be exhaustive. The second is not fully developed, but is very suggestive, being *multum in parvo*. The third is excellent. In it an able exposition is given of the hallucination which the human mind is prone to, in moments of despair, anger, or misery. The author seems to have dived into the innermost recesses of the mind, has clearly shown how imperceptibly it is drawn into the pit-falls of fallacies and has finally formulated rules for avoiding the said pitfalls. He has well utilized the works of Bacon and Mill on fallacies. We wish the author every success.

THE latest case of imputed plagiarism is Mr. Marion Crawford's charge against M. Richepin appropriating for the opera of "Le Mage" the leading incidents in "Zoroaster." Before the opera was produced, Mr. Crawford's agent, M. Derosne, applied to Hartmann, the publisher, and demanded a share of the profits. The plagiarism was of course denied and the claim refused. Whereupon a strongly-worded letter appeared in the French papers, signed by Mr. Crawford, challenging M. Richipin to prove that "Le Mage" is not stolen from "Zoroaster."

FROM the 28th ultimo to the 3rd instant, 2 Europeans, 5 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 214 Hindus and 41 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 278 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 280. The deaths are thus classified :—2 from small-pox, 12 from measles, 79 from fevers, 31 from dysentery, 11 from diarrhœa, and 143 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 36·2 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 36·6 per 1,000 per annum.

A FATAL FIGHT.

GREAT excitement prevailed on the evening of Friday at the Kara Tank Road, on account of the death of one Mir Saduck Mir Kayamale, a Mahomedan farrier, aged 30 years, which resulted from a fight which took place between him and a man, named Abdoola. About 5 p. m. that day deceased went to a fruit-seller's shop, at Kara Tank Road, and began abusing Abdoola, who was also standing there. Some ill-feeling, it would appear, existed between Abdoola and deceased, and have had frequent encounters during the past few years. Abdoola tried to avoid meeting his enemy on this occasion by not paying any attention to what the deceased said of him, but the latter having persistently abused him, he lost his temper, and abused the deceased in return. A fight ensued, and they were with great difficulty separated by the fruit-seller before whose shop the affray took place ; but not being satisfied the combatants again closed and beat each other severely. While fighting deceased suddenly fell down apparently quite overcome. Then the police who had been informed of the fight arrived, and Abdoola was taken into custody, the deceased being removed home where he soon died. Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday morning, touching Mir Saduck's death.

Fatmabai, wife of the deceased, deposed that for the last two years deceased occasionally complained of intense pains in his chest, but refused to consult any doctor or take any medicine. He generally enjoyed good health, and did his work regularly.

The fruit-seller, before whose shop the affray took place, described the scuffle, and said that the deceased occasionally complained to him of intense pain in his chest.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said that he had made an autopsy of the body of the deceased and found the heart to be abnormally enlarged. The heart was in such a condition that even simple excitement could have stopped its action, and a scuffle would have caused death. In his opinion deceased died from heart-disease. Abdoola was, on Saturday last, formally placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court. The same evidence which was given before the Coroner was adduced, and Abdoola was discharged.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON CROP.

Fourth and Final Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the season 1890-91 is as follows :—

Since the publication on the 23rd January of the third General Memorandum the last reports on the late crop of the Southern Presidencies have been received, and it is now possible to review the Cotton harvest of the season 1890-91.

Cotton, it is estimated, occupies on an average over the whole of India an area of 14 million acres, and the total outturn of the cleaned fibre is calculated at upwards of 2¼ million bales. The figures are, however, only rough approximations to the facts, since they relate to large areas for which no statistical returns exist. Roughly speaking, about half the total production is exported to foreign markets and half is locally consumed, but of this half a considerable quantity leaves the country in the form of yarn and other manufactures of Indian mills. The disposal of the raw product may be tabulated as follows :—

	Bales.
For export to foreign markets	1,481,000
„ use in Indian power mills......	714,000
„ local consumption..................	413,000
Total......	2,608,000

Of the total area, about 12 million acres, yielding over 2 million bales, lie in the six provinces * for which forecast reports are received. Among the six provinces in question Berar, Bombay, and Madras are the chief producers and devote 5, 2, and 1½ million acres, respectively, to the cotton crop ; but it should be noted that of the Bombay area half falls within the territories of Native States which are only geographically part of the Presidency. The character of the export trade is determined chiefly by the harvests of these three Provinces.

As an agricultural staple the cotton crop is of greatest importance in Berar, where it occupies 30 per cent. of the total cropped area ; in other provinces the proportion ranges from 10 per cent. in Bombay to 4 and 5 per cent. in the Central and North-Western Provinces.

A summary of the conditions affecting the yield in the provinces under consideration was given in the previous memorandum, and it is sufficient to state here that throughout India the past season has not been favourable to the cotton crop. Notwithstanding the fact that the acreage of the year has been somewhat above that of the year preceding, and nearly 10 per cent. above the average, the outturn shows a decrease of upwards of 12 per cent. compared with 1889-90 and of 6 per cent. if contrasted with the average. A larger area than last year was shown in Bombay, Berar, and the Central Provinces, but in none of these provinces, except Berar, has the yield equalled that of the previous year's crop, though it shows over the average an improvement which, in the case of the provinces last named, is considerable. In Madras, on the contrary, despite the injury done to the late crop by the partial failure of the north-east monsoon, the estimates point to a larger a outturn on a reduced acreage as compared with the previous year ; on only one-third of the total area, however, will an average harvest be secured. In Northern India the crop has again been a poor one.

For the entire tract to which these remarks refer, the yield of the past year's cotton crops is calculated at a little over 2 million bales of 400lb. against 2½ million bales in 1889-90 and an average production of 2,160,000 bales. On the whole, therefore, the past harvest has fallen short of the average, and a comparison of the export trade returns for the three months ending January last with those of the corresponding period of the two preceding years seems to confirm this conclusion ; the figures are—

	Bales.
1888-89	306,069
1889-90	388,263
1890-91	272,329

This decline in exports may, however, be partially due to the circumstance that the season in the Western Presidency has been unusually late.

It will be observed that the statement for the first time includes the Native States of Rajputana. The crop in these States suffered from deficient rainfall and the ravages of locusts, and both in area and outturn there is a large decrease.

* Madras, Bombay (including Sindh), North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, Berar.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been approved :—12th Bengal Cavalry.—Major J B Lynch to be Commandant, vice Green, vacated ; Major W B Wilson to be 2nd-in-Command, remaining seconded ; Captain H Goad to be 2nd-in-Command sub pro tem., remaining seconded ; Captain H A Carleton, to be 2nd-in-command, sub pro tem., Captain T H Smith and Lieutenant, G W Rawlins to move up in grade succession ; Lieutenant G J C Hall to officiate as 4th Squadron Commander. 19th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant R G Macpherson, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 1st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel C C Brownlow, from 4th Sikh Infantry, to be Commandant, vice Higginson, vacated. 4th Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel A Goslee, from 2-5th Gurkhas to be Commandant, vice Brownlow.

Lieutenants A C H Smithett, 15th Bengal Lancers, and S H Climo, 24th Punjab Infantry, have been attached temporarily to the 9th Bengal Lancers and 22nd Punjab Infantry, respectively, to complete these regiments to service strength.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence, out of India.—Lieutenant L C B Hamber, East Lancashire Regiment ; Lieutenant H P Sykes, 2nd Dragoon Guards ; Lieutenant-Colonel T J Bailey, 40th Bengal Infantry, and Colonel E H E Kauntz, Staff Corps, for one year on private affairs ; Lieutenant N E Robin, 7th Bengal Infantry, for one year on mecertificate, Lieutenant-Colonel W J Vousden, V C, 5th Punjab Cavalry, for 8 months on private affairs ; Surgeon-Major C. White, Medical Staff, Lieutenant W. E. A. C. Hervey, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Colonel R. W. Studdy, Manchester Regiment, Lieutenant E. G. Elger, Somesetshire Light Infantry, Colonel A. G. Wavell, Norfolk Regiment, and Colonel H. W. Webster, 30th Punjab Infantry, for 6 months on private affairs ; Lieutenant A. A. E. Campbell, 25th Punjab Infantry for 3 months on private affairs. *In India.*—Colonel D. Robertson, General List, Infantry, for 6 months, and Major H. A. Abbott, 15th Silhhas, for 3 months on private affairs ; Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Sandilands, 6th Punjab Infantry, to Kashmir to 15th October next on private affairs.

ACCORDING to the report of the Medical Department of the Ministry of the Interior for 1889, the population of the Russian Empire in that year, exclusive of the Grand Duchy of Finland, was 112,342,758. During the same year there was a net increase of 1,781,478. The report also mentions the fact that there are in European Russia 695 practising lady-doctors.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES AGAINST POONA MUNICIPALITY.

THE further hearing of the case in which Rao Bahadur Hari Raoji Chiplunkar seeks to recover from Mr. A. H. Plunkett, the Chairman of the Poona Suburban Municipality, the sum of Rs. 5,100 as damages for alleged defamation of character, was resumed on Friday before Mr. Chunilal Manicklal, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona. The case arose out of a dispute between plaintiff and defendant, the latter alleging that plaintiff had encroached upon Government land in building a wall ; and defendant threatened plaintiff with a prosecution if he did not pull down that portion of the wall which defendant held to be an encroachment. Mr. Venkatrao Ramchundra, Public Prosecutor, with Mr. Sydenham Smith, assisted by Mr. Krisnaji Narayan Bhide, appeared for the dufendant, and Mr. Dhaji Abaji Khare, with Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Edward Reinold, sworn, said :—I am Executive Engineer, Poona District. I know the place where the new State and Alienation Record Office stands. Adjoining that on the north side is the compound of Mr. Hari Raoji, the plaintiff. The land upon which the Record Office stands was in my charge. It was not formally delivered over into my charge. I was ordered to build the Record Office. It stands on Government land. A portion of this land was given to Mr. Hari Raoji in exchange. This plan which I produce bears my signature. The triangular portion abutting on the road marked I. H. L. was given to Mr. Hari Raoji in exchange for the other triangular piece of ground marked I. J. L. The black spot L denotes the boundary stone. The original cactus hedge was not exactly on the boundary. The boundary stone L. is to the south of the end of the cactus hedge. That cactus hedge was a broad, straggling, ill-defined affair. The plaintiff's own compound originally extended presumably as far as the boundary stone L. So far as I recollect, Mr. Hari Raoji did not build on any part of the land south of L. before the exchange was effected. There is some space between the boundary stone and the cactus hedge. I should most certainly have noticed if the plaintiff had built upon any portion of the Government land. While Mr. Hari Raoji was building the compound wall in his own ground, north of the Record Office, I was in constant communication with his nephew. If Mr. Hari Raoji had built upon any part of the Government land, it would have been my duty to stop it.

Cross-Examined :—I cannot say when the cactus hedge was removed. It was, I think, removed by the P. W. Department, but I am not sure. I vouch for the accuracy of the measurements by signing the plan, but I did not personally take the measurments and compare them with the plan. I have been familiar with the cactus hedge for the last three years, but I connot say whether I saw it in August or October 1889. There was a hedge to the east of the Record Office, but I connot say whether the hedge marked the East boundary of the compound. Now wall has been built further east. This wall is the boundary now. Before the wall was built I could not say what the eastern boundary was, but I presume it was the edge of the road. I recollect having written a letter to plaintiff stating that that plaintiff had not encoroached on Government ground. But I do not for a moment admit that the hedge is the eastern boundary. One survey number might contain several holdings. It is not my duty to certify to boundaries at all.

Mr. Plunkett recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Venkatrao :—I now think it would have been better or nicer to ask for an explanation. A chupper was put up on Government land. On reference to the Municipal records I find that the Municipality had taken action in the matter of the chupper by referring the matter to the Collector, and the Secretary will produce the correspondence. I applied to the Collector for Colonel Becher's demiofficial letter to Mr. East, the then Collector, dated 11th October 1889, but I am informed that the original is not to be found on the record. I see the plan produced by Mr. Reinold. The encroachment by plaintiff commenced south of the point L ; the encroachment ran southward outside the then existing cactus hedge.

Re-examined by Mr. Khare :—I say the encroachment was south of where the hedge terminated. I take L. to mean the end of the hedge, and the encroachment was south of that point. Mr. Plunkett now produced Col. Becher's letter which had just been sent him by the head clerk of the Collector's office. As a Government officer I made the report to the Collector. Since 1876 I have held the appointment of City Magistrate and Deputy Collector. On the 7th October 1889 the wall was being built. I did not at that time ask anybody where Hari Raoji's boundary was, nor did I ask any of plaintiff's people to point out plaintiff's boundaries. I did not ask anybody to do so between 7th and 11th October. The boundary was clear. Mr. Plunkett said he hoped he would be given the opportunity to offer an explanation, for he said he could make it clear as to why there was no apparent encroachment at the present time. The question in dispute was as to the encroachment in 1889. *Rao Saheb Lokshiman Hari Shinde*, examined, said :—I amSecretary of the Poona Suburban Municipality. I have been Secretary for seven years. I see the draft of the letter to the Collector of the 7th October 1889. The draft is in my handwriting. I wrote it at the direction of the Chairman. The corrections and interlineations in the draft were made by the Chairman. Mr. Plunkett initialled the draft and ordered a fresh copy of it to be made. Copy was forwarded to Mr. Hari Raoji who was asked to remove the extra length of wall. I do not know whether it is within the power of the Chairman to make such report about encroachment to the Collector. The Rules do not give any special power to do so. The practice is that a Chairman can report such matters without the consent of the Managing Committee. I do not remember how many such reports have been made to the Collector. It has not been the practice to make such reports. I produce the draft of the letter which was written by Mr. Plunkett to Mr. Hari Raoji in forwarding a copy of the report made to the Collector. This letter is dated 7th October 1889. The draft is my handwriting, and was written at the direction of the Chairman. The corrections in the draft were made by Mr. Plunkett, the chairman, who initialled it. This is the letter. When a notice is given the section of the Act under which such notice is issued is quoted, but no section is quoted in this letter. The letter is in the nature of a notice. Many such letters have been written. No record of notices is kept in the Minute Book. According to the Act there is no necessity to enter such notices in the Minute Book. Some notices are given by the Secretary himself direct ; others by the Managing Committee. The Secretary is authorised to do so by the Act. The Chairman has no power to give separate notices. The letters written in lieu of notice must be written with the consent and order of the Managing Commiteee. The order of the Chairman is equivalent to the order of the Committee as far as I am concerned. That is what I think. When the Chairman orders me to do a certain thing, I presume that he has received the authority of the Committee to issue such an order, because the Chairman's action is always approved by the Committee when they meet afterwards. There is nothing in the Rules which directs the Chairman to act, and there is nothing in the Rules which prevents him from acting. According to the Rules there is no authority given to the Chairman separate from the Committee.

The Court adjourned till Saturday.

THE *Figaro* publishes a telegram from its London correspondent, according to which the English Government has in its possession proof that General Boulanger, before his journey to Brussels, was plotting against the French Government. It is said that General Boulanger was scheming to bring about, no matter at what risks, an explosion of public opinion in France against Germany during the visit of the Empress Frederick, which he hoped would work in his own favour. The *Figaro* telegram adds that Lord Salisbury is extremely irritated against General Boulanger, and that this frame of mind is shared in by the other members of the British Cabinet, and that it would take very little to induce them to order his arrest with a view to handing him over to the French Government.

SOME interesting brake trials have lately taken place in Australia. Although four competitors signified their intention of entering the lists, yet at the last only the Westinghouse Brake Company appeared, the Vacuum Brake Company, the Eames Vacuum Brake Company and Messrs. Tadman and Barling having, for various reasons, withdrawn. Consequently the result was an exhibition and not a contest. All the usual tests were gone through with most satisfactory results, the brake fully answering all requirements. The Board appointed to consider the matter has now reported that a continuous brake is necessary and should be fitted with the least possible delay to all the rolling stock, and that they recommend the Westinghouse quick-acting automatic brake as the standard brake for the colony, "or any other that may afterwards be proved to be superior that will couple and work with it." All five members signed the report, but two of them added subsidiary reports.

MRS. FOWLE'S ESCAPE FROM KAWLIN.

An up-country correspondent sends the Rangoon *Times* the following interesting account of Mrs Fowle's escape from the stockade at Kawlin :—

On the night of the 15th March news having reached Kawlin that 200 Shans, part of a large body occupying a strongly stockaded position at Maule, had attacked the police post at Kyoungpintha, Mr. Fowle despatched ten sowars who formed his escort when out on tour in the district, the only mounted men he had, to their assistance, thus reducing the little garrison to 40 Military Police under Mr. Hannay, A. S. P. Thinking it possible that the Shans might pay Kawlin a visit, Mr. and Mrs Fowle wisely determined to leave their house, which was situated about 200 yds. from the stockade, and take up quarters for the night in the Police barrack, the lower portion of which was pukka built, the upper storey being of wood. Before daylight the next morning Kawlin was attacked by a force of about 600 Shans, some of whom were armed with Martini Henri rifles, and though the little garrison, which was too small to line one side of the big enclosure, made a stout resistance, the enemy succeeded in breaching the stockade in one corner, and pouring through the gap, proceeded to set fire to the buildings, keeping up a heavy fire on the barrack in which Mrs. Fowle had taken refuge with her little child, a boy of four. The situation was now well nigh desperate, when the police subadar informed Mr. Fowle that the Shans had only surrounded the enclosure on three sides, and that if they left one by one he might have a chance of saving the lives of his wife and child. It seemed but a poor chance at best but this being the only hope left Mr. Fowle determined to be the first to make the venture himself, before allowing his wife to run the risk. Handing Mrs. Fowle a revolver with instructions to kill herself rather than fall into the hands of the Shans, he succeeded in reaching safely a place where a deep shadow was thrown by a big tree about 150 yds away. Although firing was going on in all directions Mrs. Fowle, assisted by Mr. Hannay and the subadar, and with a Burman carrying the child, after some anxious moments succeeded in joining her husband in the friendly shadow, and here Mr. Hannay bade them farewell and started to rejoin his men, who were still making a stout fight of it, but he found the path blocked by some 50 Shans, who were providentially too late to see the little party leaving. Mr. Hannay watching his opportunity, succeeded in rejoining his gallant little party, but I leave him there for the present to follow the fortunes of Mrs. Fowle, who though escaping with life, was still in a very bad plight. In the hurry and confusion there had been no time even to put on shoes, but the plucky lady started for a long and, perforce, hurried journey, *bare foot* over a hilly, stony country, strewn here and there with briars, sharp thorns and in places pools of water and boggy ground. For a long way all villages were avoided, as it was to be feared that they might be yet made prisoners and handed over to the enemy, but at length when having travelled fully four miles at a run, nearly the whole way, Mrs. Fowle being unable to proceed any further, her feet and legs being bruised, torn with brambles and fearfully swollen, they ventured to ask the inhabitants of the village of Seezingone for help, and succeeded in hiring a country cart as well as some Burmese clothes for Mrs. Fowle, who had left Kawlin very lightly clad, and of course, had no time to take any change with her. (The Shans who found out at length that they had not burnt Mr. and Mrs. Fowle in the stockade and followed up the trail, afterwards destroyed this village, for aiding the fugitives.) Jolted for miles, day after day over a frightfully rough, roadless country, Mrs. Fowle at length succeeded in reaching Shwebo, where she was laid up for four or five weeks before she was able to wear a boot or shoe. Mr. Fowle satisfied that his wife and child were now safe, left them at Chethin village with 50 rifles which they had gathered from one or two police posts which they had passed on their journey, to return to Kawlin to the assistance of Mr. Hannay and his little party. Luckily he was in time to find them still holding out in a Kyaung to which Mr. Hannay had withdrawn his little force after the stockade had been burnt down, though the men were nearly broken down, through fatigue and want of sleep for four days during which time they had continually to repulse attacks from ever fresh bodies of the enemy. With the help of the newly arrived reinforcement and also Mr. George's survey party (ten men), who had returned a couple of days before, they read the Shans a severe lesson, opening their eyes as to the distance to which a Martini-Henri could carry and after bowling over about 50, the enemy thought it the best policy to depart somewhere else where the climate was not so sultry. From what was learnt subsequently from a Shan prisoner the Tsawbwa had given instructions to his soldiers to kill Mr. and Mrs. Fowle and Mr. Hannay and drink their blood, and crosses were ready made for them to be crucified on.

Mr. and Mrs. Fowle have suffered a heavy loss, having been obliged to abandon every thing, but I thank they regret as much as anything the destruction of the pretty and comfortable home they had made in the hills, together with the garden on which many hours of pleasant toil had been spent.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Indian Marine steamer Canning entered the Government Dock on Saturday last for usual repairs.

THE Brig Futtay Khare, 184 tons, Nacoda, cleared on Saturday last for Tuticorin and Colombo with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain R Poland, cleared on Saturday last for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain J R P Alexander, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 20 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Lady Palmer, 1,801 tons, Captain A. R. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Aska, 180 tons Captain J. Kennedy, arrived in harbour on Friday evening last from Karachi via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo and 281 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Liggie, 1,334 tons, Captain J. S. S. Durkie, arrived in harbour, on Saturday last from Rangoon, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steam-ship Amana, 2,049 tons, Captain G. Kilgour, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,303 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Ethelwada, 1,566 tons, Captain John Harrison, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Batoum with a cargo of 80,570 cases petroleum. The vessel is consigned to The Bombay Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Commander C Hugill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Rosario, Mr J Marsden, and 10 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W D Rothwell, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi via Kattiawar coast, with a general cargo, and sub-conductor J W Howard, wife and 2 children, as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Assyria, 970 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Vety Surgn F G Short, Mr Abdoola and brother, Mr Moossa bin Amir, Mr Johannes, and 67 deck.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Eden Hall, 2,273 tons, Captain R Jones, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain Ward, Mr M P Asavaid, Mr A S Piers, Lieut Barton, Mr Cardew, Lieut H Louther, Mr and Mrs Highson, and Dr and Mrs Deane.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J. Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 12 chests opium, and the following passengers :—Mr. Taylor, Lieut Baldwin, Mr. DeLisle, Lieut F. W. Baldwin, Mrs. Ardaseer, and three others, and 106 deck.

THE French Mail steamer Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain R Schmitz, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers. For Marseilles—Mr A B Taylor, Mr J H Hiles, Mr F Guyon, Mr J A B Gentil, Lieut Creagh, Lieut H M Allen, Captain P Henderson, Mr and Mrs Sinclair and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Thorne, Mr and Mrs Garnett and child, Mr and Mrs Wiseman and 3 daughters, Mr Lloynd, Mr A P Dias, Dr A P Dantas, Mr Ainsworth, Mr Powell, Mr J Grienes, Mr E M Henry, Mr J Aitkin, Mr Symund Katz. For Suez—Mr Oskar von Heydebrand, and Mr Christopher von Heydebrand. For Port Said—Mr and Mrs Barkhouser, and Mr L A Fillion. For Zanzibar—Mr and Mrs C Howard Colket, Revd H W Woodward. For Karachi—Mr J N Tata Mr K E Bamjee, Mr Luckmidas Teckchund, Mr Victor, Mr. E J A Murray and 40 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S S Mechijan....	1939	Downing	B	W & A Graham & Co
„ Calder	400	Taylor	C	B & P S N Co.
„ City of Canterbury..	2242	Whish	D	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Lady Palmer.	1807	Smith........	F	J McKintosh & Co
„ L Charlemont	2055	Dunn.........	H	K Nixon & Co
„ Wai	..	......	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Vectis	1450	Stoome	N	W&A Graham & Co
„ La Bourdonnais........	1274	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes Co
„ Imaum.......	2706	Poland	P	E Bates & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Poona........Nacoda........Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Rosetta	3500	Gadd	1	P & O S N Co
„ Bellagio	2531	Blacklock ..	7	W&A Graham & Co
„ Inchlonga ..	1913	Heneberry ..	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Inchmarlo ..	1923	Eno............	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Deccan.......	2022	Bray	12	Hajee Cassum
„ Eden Hall ..	2273	Jones	13	E Bates & Co
„ Pemba	936	Houstoun ..	15	B I S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. D. Balduino....3044....Cruciani....F Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Aska (s)	Kennedy ...	Karachi.
11	Liggie (s)...........	Durkie	Rangoon, April 1.
	Lady Palmer	Smith	Port Said, March 28.
	Ethelwada (s)	Harrison	Batoum, March 20.
	Amana (s)	Kilgour	Cardiff, March 14.
	Simla (s)	Robertson ..	Busreh, March 28.
12	Knight of St George (s)	Bevis	Scields, March 17.
	Ladiana (s).......	Hugill	Calcutta, March 22.
	Drachenfels (s).....	Lintig	Hamburg, March 3.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Theoderich (s)	Dohmstrech .	Cuddalore.
	Schooner Aljafre..	Nacoda.. ...	Damaun.
	Rosetta (s)	Gadd	London, &c.
	Eden Hall (s)	Jones.........	Liverpool.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.
	Imau (s)	Poland	Marseilles, &c.
12	Labourdonnais (s) .	Schmitz	Aden, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Steamer Khandalla, Alexander, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Assyria, Houstoun, for the Persian Gulf.
The brig Futtay Khare, Nacoda, for Tuticorin and Colombo.

The steamer Lady Palmer began to load on Saturday last for Hamburg.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.
7 Lawada s..........Russell......Bombay, March 19.
Karamania s.......Young ....Liverpool, Feb 28.
Nadir s..............Mason ....Bombay, March 21.
8 Golconda s.........Henderson ..London, March 7.
Hochheimier s....Wesclop ....Hamburg, Jan 1.
Euphrates s ....Butler ....Rangoon, March 31.
Patna s ....Stafford.......Moulmein, March 31.

DEPARTURES.

April 7.—Steamer Waverley, and ship Crofton Hall.
April 8.—Steamess I. M. Dalhousie, Pentakota, City of Khios, Goa and Rudesheimer.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.
7 Vasna s............ .... Cocanada.
8 Mecca s .... Calcutta.
Katoria s............ .... Rangoon.
9 M Meanatchy s.... .... Singapore.
Secundra s .... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

April.
7 Clan Alpine s .... London.
9 Clan Macarthur s . ... Calcutta.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

April.
2 Worcester s..........Morice ......Port Said.
4 Kapurthala s ....Rothwell ..Bombay via C Coast.
5 Branksome Hall s..Barnes ......Liverpool.
Netherby Hall s....Dowbiggen .. Do.
6 Drachenfels s ....Lintig ....Antwerp.
Simla s ....Robertson ...Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES

April.
2 Kistna s...............Simpson ......Persian Gulf.
Assyria s ....Houstown .....Bombay.
4 Kapurthala s ....Rothwell .....Bombay via C Coast.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Worcester, Morice, Ralli Brothers, for Hull.
„ Branksome Hall, Barnes, Sir Charles Forbes & Co., for Liverpool.
„ Netherby Hall, Dowbiggen Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Drachenfels, Lintig, Donald, Graham & Co., for Hamburg via Bombay.
„ Simla, Robertson, McIver Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 11.

Ellis, Surg Major, Bo med Staff, on leave, from Kamptee
Lawson Capt, 14th M I, on leave, from Bellary.
Lyons, Surg, 2nd Bo Lancers, on leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 9.

Garstin, Major, Bo Middlesex Regt, on leave, to Mhow.

APRIL 10.

Simmons, 2nd Lt, Beng 1 Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Ranikhet.

APRIL 11.

Durand, Major, Beng Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Lyons, Surg, 2nd Bo Lancers, on leave, to England.
Jacob, Lieut, 14th Bo I, off leave, to Bhuj.
Ellis, Surg Major, Bo Med Staff, on leave, to England.
Lambert, Lt, Bo R H A, off leave, to Mhow.
Murray, Lt, Bo Comt Dept, on leave, to Mhow.
Cowen, Capt, 24th M I, on leave, to England.

APRIL 12.

Short, Vety Surg, Bo A V D, on duty, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th April, 1891.

1. "The Tennent Memorial Challenge Cup" will be fired for on the Range at Coorla on Tuesday morning, the 14th instant.

The following are the names who are allowed to compete :—Corpl J A McKinnon, Lt T M English, Cadet A Herbert, Lce Corpl F Murray, Lt D J Sharp, Cr Sergt H Black, Sergt J Waller, Vol E Hopkins, Lt F W English, Vol E W Pyrke, Corpl G F Lund, Vol C E Morris, Sergt J E Kees, Sergt T Reed, Ar Sergt W Boylette, Vol E A Strelly, Vol F E Otto, Qr-mr Sergt W Stephens, Sergt A R Sharp, Vol M Ward, Vol J W Gordon, Lce Sergt W H Brewer, Cr Sergt G J Wright, Cadet O'Clyne, Cr Sergt A D Little, Sergt E Sands, Sergt H Fido, Vol H Bullock, Vol J Brooks, Vol H Prescott, Vol E Sadler, Cadet W Dubignon, Vol H M Kelly, Vol C J Hall, Vol H Nicholls, Vol W Jackson, Vol A Baird, Corpl D Warner, Vol F Wilton, Sergt W Buckle, Vol P W Jackson, Lce Corpl J J D'Sousa, Vol V F Pimenta, Vol A Shaw, Cr Sergt E Thomas, Vol W D Small, Vol H Lilly, Vol S W Lynn, Sergt W G Nicholl, Major R S Brown, Corpl J Lawrence ; Vol T Richstieg, Vol C Stephens, O R Sergt, V Tabardu, Vol H J Walsh, Vol J W Watson, Capt J Kenny, Cadet G Christopher, Cadet H Barrett.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return their carbines to Head-quarters as early as possible.

2. Messrs. J L Clancy and R R Owen having joined are posted to "A" and "B" Troops respectively.

3. There will be a double ride at the School on Wednesday morning, the 15th instant. All members are invited to attend. Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 4, 1891.

Surgn-Major J Lewtas, M D, Joint Civil Surgeon of Simla, is directed to re-assume medical charge of the Army Head-Quarters Staff and Establishments at Simla.

Major E A Smith, Rl A, is directed to proceed from Dehra Dun to England and join No 20 Battery, Eastern Divn, R A, into which he has been promoted.

Capt C T Caulfield, R A, is directed to proceed from Umballa to Nowgong and join the 54th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, into which he has been promoted.

Lieut F T Ravenhill, R H A, is directed to proceed from Fyzabad to Umballa and join "Q" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, to which he has been appointed.

The undermentioned officer has passed the Parvatiya (colloquial) language at Dharmsala :—Major C A Mercer, Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—

2nd Lts A H Browne, Rl Munster Fusiliers ; G T C, Carter and G J Davis, Scottish Rifles ; A J Ralph R G S L Moriarty and G H Beatty, Royal Irish Regt ; W L R Amesbury and S W King, East Lanc Regt.

Lieut F W G Wadeson, 7th Bombay Lancers, will attend the Garrison Class, Dalhousie.

Capt A C Batten, Depy-Assist Adj-Genl, is posted to, the Bundelkhand District.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England.

Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.—Col H I E Ford Unemployed Full Pay List, for six months, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut T L Coxhead, D.S.O., 9th Field Battery, for six months, on medical certificate.

Lieut H A Lake, 46th Field Battery, for seven months, on private affairs.

2nd-Lieut G McC Campbell, No. 14 Battery, Eastern Division, for seven months, on private affairs.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Capt G O'Connor, for six months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers.—Lieut S S Bradford, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia :—

Royal Artillery.—Capt J Hanwell, 22nd Field Battery, for nine months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Col J H Green, C B, to Calcutta, for three months, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

8th Bengal Infantry.—Major G D C Gastrell, to Kashmir, for six months, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

18th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut E A E Stevenson, in India, for six months, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

31st Punjab Infantry.—Lieut E G Vaughan, Calcutta, for four months, to study the Native languages, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY. REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th April, 1891.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Fort Head-Quarters, at 6-30 p.m. today. All members are particularly requested to attend. Business :—The monthly examinations of accounts ;the nominations of Officers for No. 2 Battery ; and the re-arrangement of sub-divisions of No. 1 Battery.

2. There will be a meeting of the members of No. 2 Battery at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, on Friday next, the 17th instant, at 9 p. m. for the purpose of electing a Lieutenant and 2nd Lieutenant of that Battery. All members are requested to attend. In accordance with Rule 17 the names of all candidates for elections must be submitted for approval to the Regimental Committee prior to the elections and such names must be received at the Fort Head-Quarters not later than 6 p.m. to-day.

3. The prizes will be distributed at the Town Hall on Saturday next, the 18th instant, at 9 p.m., by the General Officer Commanding the district.

4. There will be class-firing at Coorla, on Wednesday morning, the 15th instant, and Saturday morning, the 18th instant, for No. 2 Battery. Train leaves Byculla at 5-40 a.m. (local time). The members of No. 2. Battery are particularly requested to fire their class 'at once' as all class-firing 'must' be finished by the 30th instant.

5. The following drills for No. 2. Battery will take place at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters this week.

Tuesday, Friday, } 5-45 p.m. Gun drill.
Thursday, 5-45 p.m. Squad drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 11TH OF APRIL, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10: 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi... ...	29·844	W S W	6	97·0	71·1	58	..	5·69	+2·85
Agra	29·8.3	N W	7	100·0	71·5	42	..	2·81	+1·70
Cawnpore..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allahabad .	29·823	W	8	101·4	72·6	33	..	2·75	+0·91
Jhansi	29·857	Calm	2	102·5	76·7	66	..	1·44	+0·01
Jacobabad .	29·801	E	2	101·5	76·2	50	...	4·62	+3·90
Karachi....	29·912	W S W	14	89·7	74·8	80	..	8·28	+7·08
Ajmere....	29·888	Calm	2	100·3	70·1	38	..	2·85	+2·03
Deesa......	29·921	W S W	7	107·4	73·8	55	..	0·70	+0·27
Rajkote ..	29·972	W N W	11	102·0	69·8	80	..	0·76	+0·26
Neemuch..	29·864	S W	6	101·3	73·6	28	..	3·15	+2·49
Indore	29·923	N W	4	102·0	74·0	21	..	0·03	−0·97
Saugor	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Jubbulpur..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa...	29·919	W	9	104·7	80·8	30	...	1·73	+0·34
Raipur	29·867	W N W	10	103·4	78·	42	..	4·70	+2·34
Nagpoor ..	29·862	W S W	7	105·3	75·9	37	..	8·08	+5·39
Amraoti ..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	29·919	N W	5	105·7	73·7	31	..	3·99	+1·03
Surat	29·986	S W	F	98·2	74·0	71	..	0·08	−0·17
Malegaon..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
Bombay ..	30·020	S S E	8	86·3	75·7	82	..	1·58	+0·71
Poona	29·997	W	11	104·3	70·4	30	..	5·40	+3·41
Sholapore .	29·934	N W	7	106·2	78·4	32	..	8·69	+6·09
Ratnagiri ..	29·996	N W	5	87·9	71·9	71	..	1·35	+0·41
Belgaum ..	29·974	W N W	3	90·3	64·8	56	..	7·01	+4·19
Goa........	29·970	N W	8	89·0	81·0	68	..	1·76	..
Karwar....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mangalore.	29·997	N	3	91·8	79·9	74	..	1·64	−2·13
Calicut	29·987	N	6	89·8	77·5	75	..	9·43	+1·23
Cochin	29·992	E N E	M	90·3	76·6	76	..	13·53	+0·17
Bangalore..	30·021	S S W	1	92·2	70·3	76	..	10·80	+5·41
Secunderabad	29·919	S	4	100·8	75·7	40	...	3·32	+0·43
Masulipatam	29·910	S	3	96·2	78·0	82	...	12·25	+3·58
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
Cuddapah..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
Madras	29·969	S S E	14	87·2	79·0	73	...	6·27	−18·63
Coimbatore	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
Trichinopoly	29·987	S E	3	98·1	76·4	77	..	13·19	+1·10
Negapatam	29·970	S E	4	89·0	78·2	72	..	17·77	−15·59
Colombo. (10th)	30·003	E N E	5	89·0	74·0	74	0·04	36·37	+2·53

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light. M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometer has fallen rapidly at Jacobabad, briskly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Rajputana, and moderately or slightly in Berar, the Central Provinces and the Madras Presidency. In all other districts pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts. Readings are lowest to-day in the Indus Valley, while high pressures continue to be reported along the West Coast and in the south of the Peninsula. The barometric gradients are steep in Sind, and on and off the Sind and Kathiawar Coasts and generally moderate elsewhere. Pressure reads above the normal over the whole country. Winds are southeasterly at Bombay and on the Coromandel Coast, northerly or north-easterly on the Malabar Coast, while in all other districts north-westerly to southwesterly currents generally prevail. Winds have increased in force at Karachi, Madras, Allahabad, Rajkot, Raipur, Khandwa, and this morning's observations show that the wind was blowing at the rate of 22 miles per hour at Karachi, 12 at Poona and 10 at Khandwa, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Madras. The maximum temperature is about 7° above the mean of the season at Deesa and from 5° to 6° below it at Belgaum and Madras, the variations elsewhere being irregular and unimportant. The highest maximum were 107° at Deesa 106° at Sholapur and Akola and 105° at Khandwa and Nagpur. Nights are hotter than usual almost everywhere, the excess above the average being rather great at Jacobabad, Khandwa and Indore. The lowest temperature last night was 65° at Belgaum. Humidity has fallen considerably at Jacobabad and Belgaum and the sky is overcast at Cochin and partially cloudy at Jacobabad, Bombay and in the extreme south. Elsewhere there is little or no cloud. There has been no rain. Baric gradients over Sind and on and off the Sind and Kathiawar Coasts are steep and strong winds are probable. A moderate increase of wind velocity is also likely in Gujarat and Central India. In all other districts the weather is generally fine and settled.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 11th April, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·901
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·814
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)......	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)...........	77·0
General Directions of Wind*......WSW, SSE, SSW, WSW, W, W, NW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	208

* From midnight to midnight

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD LINKS! GOLD STUDS!! GOLD SOLITAIRES!!! Made in the latest styles on our premises of Indian Gold. CREST or MONOGRAM engraved by experienced Engravers.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S immensely Popular Song, entitled "MY BEARER, GUNGADEEN" a lay of IND).—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —The ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

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CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

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F. BEAUCLERK.

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	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000.	Discount on 15,000.	Discount on 20,000.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20
TRICHY CIGARS.				
Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 11.

THERE was no change in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 96⅜; and Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 108¼; but the market rates of discount were put up ⅛ per cent., making them stand at 2⅛ per cent. for short London Bills, and 2⅜ for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. About £200,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for Germany. The price of Bar Silver remained at 44⅝d.; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per cents, at £74⅛ and £77, respectively; while, in New York, the metal declined ⅛ cent, say to 97⅞ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88¼ dollars. The Bank's buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 4 15-16d., to which it was reduced on Thursday; Paris quotations were unaltered.

To-day's message reports an advance of 1-16 per oz., in the price of Silver, at 44 11-16d., and in New York it was ⅛ cent higher, at 97⅞ cents, with Exchange higher to the same extent, at 4·88½ dollars.

In General Produce, Bombay Linseed on the spot was unchanged in value, at 43s. 6d. per quarter; but the arrival price was 6d. higher, at 43s. per quarter, ex-quay. The wheat Market was steady at a further advance of 1d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool at 8s. 4½d.; while Delhi being unchanged at 7s. 5½d. ex-quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,280,000 quarters, or 30,000 quarter less than was upon the water a week ago.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening, and Surats dull, the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats, 4 13-16d. remained the price of spot Mid.-American; and the only change in East Indian Cotton was a decline of ⅛d. in Fine Bengals, at 3⅞d.; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4⅞d. for April deliveries, and 4 31-32d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet. This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed quiet again, and Surats dull, with total Sales 7,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indian; but quotations are wired as before. The day's Imports have been 8,000 bales.

The Liverpool Market was quiet when not dull during the week which ended yesterday, and prices further gave way 1-16d. per lb. in spot American Cotton, and 1-64d. to 3-64d. in Arrivals, East Indian Cotton having also generally declined 1-16d. per lb. The week's total Sales were 41,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 69,000 bales. The week's Imports were 94,000 bales. The total stock was 20,000 bales heavier than on the previous Friday, and showed an excess of 51,000 bales compared with the state at the same time last year, and of 330,000 bales as against the figures in 1889. The total visible supply had fallen off by 70,000 bales during the week, and of Surats there were 29,000 bales less in sight; but the figures which we give below for comparison continued to show a large increase in the total supply; and in the case of East Indian Cotton some falling of as against last year, and an increase compared with 1889. The stock of Surats in Liverpool yesterday was 111,000 bales or 17,000 bales less than it stood at a week ago. The price of spot-American Cotton in Liverpool was 1 5-16d higher than at the same time last year, and 1 1-16d above that which ruled the year before.

IN New York, 8 15-16 cents was still the rate for ready Mid-Uplands; but July Futures were 7 points lower, at 8·92 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales; and week's total was greatly in excess of the figures for the corresponding week in both the preceding years, the total increase compared with last year, and the year before, being now 765,000 bales, and 1,079,000 bales, respectively. There was no change in the spot price to-day; but Futures for July were 3 points lower, at 8·89 cents. The Receipts of the U. S. Ports were again 10,000 bales, going against only 1,000 bales last year, and 5,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	75,000	23,000	42,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	70,000	15,000	50,000
" " Continent	52,000	26,000	38,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept '90	6,361,000	5,596,000	5,282,000
" Exports to U. K. do	2,770,000	2,547,000	2,421,000
" " to Continent do	2,200,000	1,931,000	1,726,000
" Stock in the Ports	572,000	315,000	476,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	3,290,000	2,692,850	2,372,130
" Surats	538,000	636,360	479,110

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,200,000	1,143,760	870,510
" London	18,000	15,000	13,000
American afloat	120,000	53,000	59,000
East Indian "	42,000	112,000	116,000
Total	1,380,000	1,328,760	1,058,510
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 13-16d.	6⅛d.	5⅜d.
" Good Dhollera	3⅞d.	4 11-16d.	4¼d.
Difference	15-16d.	1 7-16d.	1⅛d.

IMPORTS OF PIECE GOODS AND YARN.—The usual monthly statistics of shipments of Cotton Cloth and *Twist* to India are now to hand, and as far as the missions to this Presidency are concerned, they show a great increase, say of some 22 ¼ million yards as against February's shipments, though a falling off of 10 million yards compared with those in March last year, in the principal item of *Plain Cottons*. On the other lines, *Coloured Cottons* show a diminution both as against the preceding month and March 1890, but last month's shipments not having been half of what they were in the latter comparison; while *Printed Cottons*, though not falling far short of February's figures, were more than a million yards less than in the corresponding month last year. Shipments of *Yarn* were 400,000 lbs. less last month than in February, but slightly in excess of those in March last year. Taking the figures for the first quarter of the present year, which are now before us, we find that the missions to Bombay show a large decrease in every item of *Cotton Cloth* compared with those for the first three months of 1890, the falling off amounting to 42¼ million yards in *Plain Cottons*, 7 million yards in Coloured and 2½ million yards in *Printed*; shipments of *Yarn* having been exactly the same as in the first quarter of last year. Taking the sister Presidencies, shipments to Calcutta were considerably lighter, on the whole than in February, though heavier in every item, than in March 1890; while to Madras a falling is apparent in each comparison.

	March 1891.	Jan. 1891.	March. 1890.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	37,250,000	14,900,000	47,200,000
Colored Cottons "	2,600,000	3,350,000	5,750,000
Printed Cottons "	7,450,000	7,700,000	8,550,000
Twist ...lbs.	1,050,000	1,450,000	1,000,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	66,400,000	79,050,000	54,200,000
Colored Cottons "	3,550,000	4,850,000	2,400,000
Printed Cottons "	2,900,000	2,800,000	1,850,000
Twist ...lbs.	800,000	1,300,000	750,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	3,750,000	6,400,000	6,650,000
Colored Cottons "	650,000	1,200,000	1,000,000
Printed Cottons "	900,000	1,400,000	1,900,000
Twist ...lbs.	1,200,000	1,750,000	1,000,000

Bombay only—		
Plain Cottons......yds.	96,700,000	139,200,000
Colored Cottons... "	9,300,000	16,250,000
Printed Cottons... "	23,550,000	26,050,000
Twist ...lbs.	4,050,000	4,050,000

COTTON has been a dull market here to-day, but prices are quoted as before, all around. Only 500 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 164; and 300 bales Mowa at Rs. 180 have been taken for export; and the Mills have bought, but 900 bales,—consisting of 300 Khangaum, at Rs. 153; 250 Bhawnugger, at Rs. 181; 100 Broach ginned, at Rs. 189; and 50 each of Barsee, at Rs. 190; Oojein, at Rs. 157; Untni, at Rs. 163½; Bherai Ginned, at Rs. 177; and Veraval, at Rs. 180 per candy.

WHEAT has remained firm in tone, and previous prices are quoted for all descriptions; but only a moderate business has transpired to-day.

SEEDS have not been much enquired for by exporters; but the feeling is steady, and we call rates unaltered, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,219	bales.
Wheat	58,775	cwt.
Linseed	23,287	"
Rapeseed	4,814	"
Gingelly	2,923	"
Poppyseed	737	"
Groundnuts	9,817	"
Castorseed	2,581	"

FREIGHTS remain firm in tone, but there is not much enquiry for tonnage. Business has been done to-day for prompt shipment to Marseilles at 27s; and to London at 22s. 6d, old scale, for Wheat and Seeds, and 25s. 6d, for Cotton; also to Continental ports, for May shipment, at 26s. to 26s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with an easy feeling at yesterday's closing rates of 1s. 5 3-32d. for Demand Bank Bills, and 1s. 5 5-16d for three months' sight Credits, and the market has been steady thereat all day, with little or no fresh business passing, as usual now on a Saturday. We quote:

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5 5-16d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	1·82	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was first quoted this morning at 105 7-16 for Fours for the April account; but Calcutta coming lower, the rate gave way a little: towards the close however, buyers came forward, and the final rates were 105¼ for cash, 105⅜ for the next settlement, and 105 3-16 for the 1st June account; 107¼ being still nominally quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been quiet; and the few changes which we make in our list this evening are mostly in Cotton Mill Scrips, prices of which continue to tend generally in sellers' favour.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DASHTOOR—April 12, Cursetjee, only son of Erachjee Sorabjee Merjirana. Deeply regretted. Funeral ceremony this morning, at 8 o'clock, Kama Street, Fort.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EYRE—March 30, at Coonoor, Nilgiris, the wife of Captain W A Eyre, A P D, of a daughter.

HAWKINS—April 5, at Madras, the wife of Mr R F Hawkins, Asst. Engineer, S I Railway, of a son.

PRINCE—April 7, at Woodside, Polli Betta, Coorg, the wife of William Prince, M S C I, of a son.

VANSITTART—April 5, at Gorakhpur, N-W-P, the wife of Captain Eden Vansittart, 2nd Battalion, 5th Goorkha Rifles, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

THOMASON—POLLARD—March 31, Christ Church, Bareilly, by the Rev H Coleridge Spring, Archibald Fawcett, youngest son of Colonel C S Thomason, R E, to Lucy Caroline, youngest daughter of General C Pollard, R E.

DEATH.

BALLENDEN—March 11, at Bleak House, Sedgley, Staffordshire, John, fourth son of J M N Ballenden, M D, aged 43 years and 9 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. J.—Your criticism is perfectly correct, but the fault has been repaired. And why should not byegones be bye-gones, even in the Secretariat?

F. L. S.—We have published it already.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1891.

THE news to-day concerning Manipur not only confirms the reports of the deaths of Mr. Quinton and his companions, but verifies the distressing rumours prevalent some days ago that the Manipuris had mutilated their victims. The report has been brought in by an eye-witness, and there is only too much reason to believe it to be true. It will intensify the indignation which the treachery of the Maharajah and his people has evoked, and will make it difficult to get a hearing for Sir J. Johnstone's advice that somebody who is *persona grata* with the Manipuris shall be sent with the invading force. When somebody has to be hanged as a necessary preliminary to settlement, it is much too soon to talk of sending in an agreeable person to make terms with the offending people. It will be noticed that Sir George Chesney, at the farewell dinner given to him at Simla on Friday, spoke in the highest terms of Lieutenant Grant's exploit. That gallant officer is the hero of the hour, and his work, perilous though his situation may be for the moment, illustrates and emphasizes the advice given by the old Manipur Political not to send too large a force into that difficult country, but to trust rather to the operation of light flying columns. Before Manipur is entered the second Miranzai expedition will have crossed the frontier. It is evident from the telegrams we publish to-day that an audacious tribal movement on a somewhat formidable scale has to be dealt with, but the prompt and adequate preparations that have been made promise a short, sharp, and decisive campaign.

THE House of Commons acted without due sense of its responsibility when on Friday night it adopted, by 160 votes to 130, Sir Joseph Pease's motion against the cultivation and sale of opium in British India. It transformed itself, as it does now and then, into a debating Society, treated the subject in hand as one of abstract principle, and forgot that until it can be dealt with as one of practical finance it is mere beating of the air to declare, by no matter what majority, the abstract indefensibility of a method upon which the Government of India are dependent for ten per cent. of their net revenue. If the Secretary of State is more keenly conscious of his responsibility than the House of Commons appears to have been, he will act no further upon this resolution than to do—what we suppose he would have done without it—that is to say, he will do all that is necessary to keep the Government of India alive to the necessity of discouraging any undue extension of the facilities for the vicious consumption of opium in India. The duty of the Government in that regard is on all fours with their duty in regard to liquor-shops, and the recent wholesome pressure that has been brought to bear upon them by Mr. Caine's crusade promises to exercise the same restraint upon the sale of opium in India as upon the other great branches of the abkari system. Beyond that practical statesmanship cannot go, and it is mere affectation to pretend that we should be doing a particularly moral thing in trying to go further. We can regulate our own opium consumption by means corresponding to those by which we regulate the consumption of toddy liquor; but we cannot, even by prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy in India, regulate the consumption of opium in China, and it would be exceedingly difficult to establish the morality of making a sacrifice of five crores of Indian revenue which in the long run would not diminish by a single chest the quantity of opium consumed in China.

Let us look facts in the face. The growth of opium in China to-day is as free as the growth of rice. Of late years it has undergone an enormous expansion; yet years ago Sir Rutherford Alcock found that in the single province of Szechuen alone the opium grown was in excess of the whole Indian crop. Years ago, too, Mr. Baber, the Secretary of Legation at Pekin, in describing a journey through the provinces of Szechuen and Yunnan, said:—"With a consciousness that I am underestimating the proportions I estimate that the poppy-fields constitute a third of the whole cultivation of Yunnan. We walked some hundreds of miles through poppies; we breakfasted among poppies, we shot wild ducks in the poppies." This relates to the state of affairs twenty years ago. In the interval the Chinese have taken more assiduously than ever to the cultivation of opium. The old fiction that the drug is forced upon an unwilling population has been abandoned by everyone but the missionaries and lay agitators who gain their living out of insincere and unreal protests against the traffic. The Chinese authorities not only tolerate it but they derive a large revenue, local and imperial, from it, and they are so far practical in encouraging the growth of the poppy in their own land that the lekin duty on home-grown opium is only half that upon the Indian drug. Last year the Chinese Government gave the last blow to the old "point of the bayonet" fiction by issuing a rescript with the object of making sure that the transit duties on the drug should no longer stick to the fingers of the dishonest local officials who collect them. Suppose then, that the Government of India, acting upon the resolution which the House of Commons passed on Friday, were to decree that not a single chest of opium should henceforth be shipped to China from India or Bombay? What would happen? The price of native grown opium in China would at once rise, but as the quantity now grown in the country is enormous the rise would not be large enough to check consumption. Indian opinion used to be so greatly superior to Chinese that it was consumed only by those who could afford to pay a high price. The price of the lower qualities, which are in demand amongst the poorer classes, would therefore be little affected by the stoppage of supplies from Malwa and Bengal, and it would be only the better qualities, which are in demand amongst well-to-do people, which would rise, but price would have little influence upon demand amongst this class. Meanwhile the Chinese, who have in recent years done much to bring the quality of their own opium up to the Indian level, would do their best to raise the quantity and the quality of the home growth. China, therefore, would consume as much opium as ever, so that there would be no gain on the moral side, while the Indian Budget would be five crores short, and to make up even half the deficit it would be necessary suddenly to add a rupee per maund to the salt duty, an expedient which no Indian financier could resort to without positive pain.

"What is morally wrong cannot be financially expedient," we have been told, with the parrot-like reiteration with which Exeter Hall is accustomed to scatter its commonplaces. Without discussing which should be the major and which the minor premiss in syllogisms on this subject, we should say there would be a moral wrong in any measure of Indian finance which was so obviously inexpedient that it entailed any addition to the sore burden which the people of India have to bear. Whoever, in the name of morality, deliberately proposes a measure which would necessarily involve an addition to the salt tax in India, is callous and cruel, and blind to the essentially moral element in the problem. It should be distinctly understood therefore that the appeal to the moral sense is made on the wrong side, for it is made by a party who have throughout been blind to the ethical importance of protecting the poor of India from an addition to their burdens. And the plea, as it comes now is so hasty, so ignorantly indifferent to the financial signs of the times. China is year by year finding it easier to supply her own wants in the matter of opium. Eleven years ago the net opium revenue of India was eight and a half crores; this year it is estimated at five and a half crores. High customs and excise duties in China, and the increasingly effectual competition of the Chinese drug, are year by year restricting the trade. In Malwa the Marwaris who have financed it have found that it means bakruptcy; both in Holkar's territory and in the neighbouring territory of Tonk the cultivators are asking for a remission of revenue on the ground that they cannot get a living out of opium-growing. The reduction of the pass duty on Malwa opium last year by fifty rupees a chest has scarcely improved the position of either cultivator or merchant, and the Government of India read in the returns a warning that they must no longer look upon the opium revenue as either a permanent or a reliable revenue. As other sources of revenue are fostered the difficulty of replacing it will diminish, but the financiers who, by any possible reduction of expenditure and practicable additions to revenue, could suddenly make up for a loss of five and a half crores in the net income, has yet to be born, and even Exeter Hall would find it difficult to nominate him. We have to choose between the gradual and regular solution of the problem which time is bringing with it and a sudden distinction of revenue which cannot in the interest of good Government be dispensed with. Our ordinary revenues are growing and by the time the Chinese, of whose sins in this respect the anti-opium party are curiously mindful, has found that they can do without Indian opium, India will have found that she can do without so much of her opium revenue as she derives from the China trade. But these must be processes of evolution, less rapid unfortunately than the processes of rhetoric by which for years past men who have shown no interest in the well-being of the Indian peasantry have tried to show that it would be a prodigiously moral thing to throw the financier of India into confusion and to add to the poverty of the poor. When London newspapers rejoice at a reckless vote like that of Friday night we can only wonder if her Majesty's Opposition are prepared to pay for the sham morality which the House of Commons has been prevailed upon to proclaim. There was a time when the assailants of the traffic had the courage to recognize that the question so far as it was financial was one not of Indian but of Imperial finance, inasmuch as British policy towards China had always been the policy of the Imperial and not of the Indian Government. Would the hundred and sixty members of the House of Commons who voted with Sir Joseph Pease on Friday support Mr. Goschen if, when he introduces the Budget a night or two hence, he were to propose an addition of two pence in the pound to the English income tax in order that the opium traffic with China might be done away with?

ONE of the most interesting, because one of the most spontaneous, social reform movements which have been inaugurated in India—that which was started in Rajputana three years ago—continues to give a good account of itself. At a recent meeting of the Sabha at Ajmere Colonel Trevor, the President, was able to congratulate the members upon a satisfactory advance in the attention paid to its rules for curtailing expenses at marriages and funerals, and for preventing marriages at an immature age. The minimum marriageable age for males has been fixed at eighteen, and for girls at fourteen, so that *garbhadan* and all the penalties which orthodoxy has attached to the neglect of it have no terror for the Rajput Thakores and gentry who have banded themselves together in this good cause. It is satisfactory to find that in 1890 the breaches of the rules in this regard declined from a little over twenty-one per cent. to a little over sixteen. There was also a marked diminution in the percentage of breaches of rules regarding marriage and funeral expenses, and concerning to payments of charans. This means, in regard to the age at which marriages were celebrated, that in 1524 out of 1831 cases the Rajput aristocracy who are banded together in this work followed the dictates of reason and good sense. It should be added that where there were infringements of the rules they were for the most part not of a serious nature. Colonel Trevor has congratulated the people of Rajputana upon the essentially spontaneous nature of the reforms which the Sabha is carrying out. The pressure brought to bear in their introduction has been that of Rajput and not of English opinion. And it is to be noted that left to themselves the Rajput aristocracy fixed fourteen as the minimum marriageable age of their daughters—a significant comment upon much that we heard in opposition to the proposal to fix the protected age at twelve.

THE effect of Mr. A. O. Hume's famous letter in which he boasted that four-fifths of the members of the National Congress were in favour of social reform is, we hear, showing itself in an unexpected way. In Guzerat people are taking Mr. Hume's boast *au pied de la lettre*. They infer from it that the Congress is a social reform organization, and are flatly refusing to subscribe to the fund for the next meeting, which has been fixed for the cold weather at Nagpur. Similarly with regard to the Congress which it is proposed to hold in 1892 in London, they argue that Mr. Hume, who has so cordially proclaimed himself on the side of social reform, only wants to get a hundred or so delegates to go to England so that he may push the social reform movement farther than it has already gone. This is not the only way in which the fortunes of the Congress have been affected by recent discussions. There are other people who, despite Mr. Hume, take the precisely opposite view to that of the Guzerat malcontents, see in the attitude of the Bengali and some of the Mahratta politicians in regard to Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill, a disquieting sample of what might be expected if the representative principle were given anything like large activity in India, and think that perhaps it will be well if political reforms are postponed a little.

THE Postmaster General has asked the cooperation of house-holders in Bombay in expediting the delivery of letters. He suggests that street door letter-boxes should be more generally provided than they are. There seems to be no practical objection to this in cases where one firm is in occupation of a whole building; and there would be an obvious saving of time in delivery. But street door letter-boxes might be wanting in security where the street door is left unlocked at night, as it often is when the building comprises several offices. Mr. Symonds points out that street door letter-boxes are generally in use in England. But they would be in less general use here, perhaps, if it were the custom to leave the outer doors of merchants' offices open after office hours, as it is in India, and it seems to be partly the delay in delivering letters received on holidays and after office hours which has led Mr. Symonds to suggest a fuller use of letter-boxes. However, there must be many cases in which delivery can safely be facilitated by the provision of letter-boxes, and the Postmaster General's suggestion will doubtless receive due attention.

REUTER announces to-day the death of two Members of Parliament—Mr. Tapling, the representative of the Harborough division of Leicestershire, and Colonel Hambro, member for South Dorset. The latter was a member of a well-known London banking house with a large continental connection. Mr. Tapling, who was only thirty-six years old, will be remembered as having come to Bombay with Mr. Vernon's cricket eleven in the cold weather of last year. Both members were Conservatives, but in neither case does the vacancy offer much temptation to the Liberals, who were beaten at the last election by majorities of over a thousand.

A RUMOUR was spread in the city yesterday that the Yorkshire Light Infantry had been ordered to the Miranzai Expedition, but from inquiry made at head-quarters at Colaba late last night, no intimation had been received by the Officer Commanding that the services of the Yorkshire Infantry would be required.

THE second annual gathering of Elphinstonians took place at the College on Saturday evening, when the principal event was a lecture by Dr. Kirtikar on "Freedom of Thought," which presented many novel subjects for consideration. Mr. Justice Telang, who was in the chair, took an opposite view to the lecturer on the matter referred to, and replied at length to them. The proceedings terminated with a dinner at which considerably over a hundred guests were present.

MRS. BROWN POTTER and Mr. Kyrle Bellew made a second appearance at Hyderabad last week at an "At Home" given at Bushir Bagh by the Minister. The garden and theatre were beautifully decorated, and the entertainment was on a scale commensurate with the liberal traditions of Bushir Bagh. Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew appeared in a selection from "She Stoops to Conquer," and gave a number of recitations which delighted Sir Asman Jah's guests, and made the large and brilliant assembly which his Excellency had invited keenly appreciative of his hospitality. The Maharajah of Mysore, on hearing of the cordial reception which the Nizam and the Minister had given to the two artistes at Hyderabad, invited them to visit the capital, but they were unable to accept his invitation.

DEPUTY SURGEONS-GENERAL WARREN and Walsh are under orders for India, the former for Poona, the latter for Bengal. On arrival they will be posted to the administrative charges of Poona and Allahabad, respectively, displacing the present officiating officers, Brigade-Surgeons Graves and Hamilton.

SURGEON T. H. PARKE, late of Mr. Stanley's expeditionary force, who has accepted the appointment of Vice-Consul in the Oil Rivers Protectorate, recently said, speaking at a public dinner, that "he left the Army Medical Service with regret, but that he had become convinced that the service with its 'compound-comminuted-titles' offered a very unsatisfactory and unsatisfying career." What between the exodus of many of the best medical officers either on retired pay at 20 years' service, or to appointments in civil life, and the influx of an inferior class of candidates due to the general dissatisfaction with the *status* and emoluments of medical officers, in India especially, it requires all the optimism of Mr. Stanhope to believe that the *personnel* of the Army Medical Staff can be in a satisfactory state.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE OPIUM TRADE IN INDIA.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

In the House of Commons last night the motion brought forward by Sir Joseph Pease that the Indian Government should cease to grant licences for the cultivation of the poppy and sale of opium in British India except for medical purposes was adopted by 160 against 130 votes.

In the debate which took place on the motion Sir James Fergusson pointed out the difficulty of replacing the revenue from opium by other taxation, and said that the Indian Government were trying gradually to reduce the consumption of the drug.

Sir Richard Temple said that the withdrawal of the tax would increase the evils arising from the trade in opium, and would seriously impair the revenues of India.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The *Daily News* and the *Daily Chronicle*, in discussing the question of the opium trade in India, rejoice at the passing of the resolution of Sir J. Pease.

The *Daily News* says that this unexpected success in the House must be vigorously pursued, as the present Government will probably not put the resolution into execution, but the Indian Government, it adds, will regard it as a strong indication of the feeling at home on the matter.

APRIL 12.

The *Times*, in discussing the vote taken on the Opium Trade in India, suggests that the Government should find occasion for settling whether the House of Commons was in earnest in passing the motion of Sir J. Pease.

The *St. James's Gazette* says that no such display of ignorance and hypocrisy has been seen in the House of Commons since the Resolution repealing the Contagious Disease Act was passed.

THE MANIPUR OUTBREAK.

Sir J. Johnstone, in another letter to the *Times*, this morning strongly urges that Captain Dun of the Intelligence Department should be despatched to Manipur, as he is a *persona grata* with the Manipuris.

ABDUL RASUL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir James Fergusson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question said that Abdul Rasul was offered the payment of the expenses he had incurred since his arrival in England and a passage back to Bombay, the Government also undertaking to give him safe conduct to Cashmere, but this was refused. He demanded a Government appointment or pecuniary compensation as an equivalent, which the Government declined to grant. Abdul Rasul was informed on the 20th March that the terms offered him would be withdrawn, unless accepted within fourteen days, but nothing had been heard from him since.

THE LABOUR COMMISSION.

Twenty-six members have now been appointed to the Royal Commission on the Labour Question the selections being widely representative.

Besides the names previously telegraphed, the Commission includes the following leaders of the Labour Party :—Mr. Maudsley, Mr. Tom Mann, and Mr. Burt.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.

Mr. Richard Collins, Q.C., has been appointed to the Judgeship rendered vacant by the retirement of Justice Stephen.

GOLD STANDARD FOR AUSTRIA.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

A sum of £400,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday, which it is reported, is for the Austrian Government, who are stated to be collecting gold for the purpose of creating a gold standard.

It is calculated that if the report is true, Austria will absorb £1,000,000 in gold monthly until the end of the year.

THE SPLIT IN THE IRISH PARTY.

The Committee of the Irish National League in America have resolved to offer their good offices as arbitrators between the rival sections of the Irish Parliamentary Party with a view to restoring unity among them.

THE CHILIAN REVOLUTION.

Latest intelligence received regarding the revolution in Chili states that the insurgents have captured the city of Arica after inflicting a severe defeat on the Government troops who are now flying to Bolivia for safety.

OBITUARY.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Thomas Kay Tapling, Member for Harborough, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. T. Hambro, Member for the Southern Division of Dorset.

OPENING OF THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

VIENNA, APRIL 11.

The Reichsrath was opened by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph to-day, who in the course of his speech said that he was justified in hoping that the peace which had reigned in Europe now for some years would continue.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 10.

The Treasury to-day purchased 355,000 ounces of silver, at prices ranging from 97·87 to 98·00.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

The following further orders are notified :—

Revenue Department.—Colonel Waterhouse, Survey Department, is granted six months' special leave.

Foreign Department.—Mr. George Charles Heinrichs is recognised as acting Consul for Germany at Bombay, vice Mr. Von Syburg.

Finance Department.—Mr. Patterson, Collector of Saharanpur, is appointed Commissioner in Northern India of Salt Revenue.

Mr. DeCourcy Atkins is appointed officiating Post-Master General of Bombay.

Military Department.—Major Bowyer is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Royal Engineers at Army Head-quarters and Secretary for the Defence Committee.

THE MANIPUR OUTBREAK.

AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT.

A SURVIVOR'S NARRATIVE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

We are now enabled from authentic sources to publish the following complete narrative of the Manipur affair from the arrival there of the Chief Commissioner down to that of the retreating force at Cachar, on the 6th instant.

The escort concentrated at Golaghat, with Colonel Skene of the 42nd Gurkhas in command ; Lieutenant Chatterton, 42nd Gurkhas, Staff Officers, and 200 rifles (snider) of the 42nd Gurkhas ; Captain Butcher 200 rifles (sniders) 44th Gurkhas ; Captain Boileau and Lieutenant Brackenbury and Surgeon Calvert was in medical charge. Each man carried 40 rounds. An original order for 50 rounds per man as reserve ammunition was subsequently cancelled. Both these regiments are equipped with two seven-pounder mountain guns, but these did not accompany the force. The Chief Commissioner was accompanied by his personal assistant Mr. Cossins.

Kohima was reached on the 14th March, when Lieutenant Lugard of the 42nd Gurkhas joined the column on the 21st March at Sengmai. Colonel Skene directed that the baggage of one hundred men should be left there under a guard of ten men of the 42nd and ten men of the 44th. Mr. Grimwood, the Political Resident, here met the Chief Commissioner, but returned to Manipur to complete the arrangements for the durbar to be held next day. On the 22nd March the force marched into Manipur being met half-way by the Jubraj, who was extremely affable and polite, promising to show the Chief Commissioner some polo, and offering to play against a team of the officers.

At twelve o'clock on that day, the Chief Commissioner held a Durbar at the Residency There were twelve British Officers in all present and six native officers, and Mr. Grimwood instructed each of these officers to sit next to and look after one Manipuri. The Maharaja attended the durbar, and his attention was drawn by one of his suite to the guard of seventy rifles, drawn up at the back of the Residency. A British Officer had been warned to be in readiness to proceed on escort duty at a moment's notice.

A second durbar was fixed for 3 p.m. on the same day, and a third for 8 a.m. of the 23rd, but no Manipuris attended either durbar. During the 23rd Mr. Grimwood went several times to the palace and Lieut. Simpson of the 43rd Gurkhas took some maps of the place. Colonel Skene then ordered that the baggage guard of twenty rifles, left at Sengmai, be brought in. The ten men of the 42nd complied, but through some misunderstanding the ten men of the 44th waited for an order from their own officer, and were subsequently cut up by the Manipuris.

At seven o'clock in the evening of the 23rd, Mr. Grimwood went to the palace, with the Chief Commissioner's ultimatum that unless the Jubraj voluntarily came out force would be employed on the following morning to effect his capture, and about 9 o'clock he returned with an unsatisfactory reply and reported the palace as swarming with armed men. Colonel Skene then summoned his officers and gave them their orders for the morning. The 400 rifles were then encamped on an open ground to the left front of the Residency wall, and in front of the polo ground. Colonel Skene also directed Capt. Butcher with 120 rifles to make a direct attack on the house of the Jubraj, situated between the inner and outer walls of the palace and enclosed with a wall. Lieut. Brackenbury was instructed to make a simultaneous attack on the rear of the house with thirty rifles. Lieut Chatterton with fifty rifles had orders to make his way to the rear of the main gate of the outer wall and to hold that position to prevent the egress of the enemy by the south door of the palace yard. Colonel Skene with the other officers remained with 150 rifles at the camp, while the remainder with the Resident's guard of fifty men occupied the Residency.

THE ATTACK COMMENCED.

At day-break of the 24th the attack was made ; and Colonel Skene had expressed his opinion that although his force was insufficient to hold the Residency against a strong attack he was sanguine as to the success of bold offensive measures upon such an enemy. Captain Butcher successfully made his way through the bustee to the Jubraj's house, which after a stubborn resistance the enemy vacated. Lieutenant Brackenbury probably missed his way getting too far north of the house, and coming under a cross fire from the left high wall of the palace and the rear of Jubraj's house. He was almost immediately disabled with a bullet wound in the ankle ; and a party of eight of his men found their way outside the villages to the rear of the Residency and asked for assistance. Lieutenant Simpson of the 43rd Gurkhas was directed to proceed with seventy rifles to Lieutenant Brackenbury's assistance, but he overshot the mark and crossed the river which skirts the north wall of the palace and so failed to trace Lieutenant Brackenbury till late in the day when he found him on the river bank safe from fire, where he had been carried by a havildar of the 44th and two sepoys of the 42nd, and where he was too late to be of any avail, attended by Surgeon Calvert.

LIEUTENANT BRACKENBURY'S DEATH.

The gallant young fellow was found to have no less than six bullet wounds. He remained conscious and brave to the last, asking that messages might be sent to his relatives. He died shortly before the evacuation of the Residency in the early morning of the 25th. Lieutenant Lugard received his wound, happily only a bullet flesh wound in the thigh, when personally assisting in carrying the wounded from the hospital, which was much exposed to the enemy's fire, to a safer refuge in the cellar of the Residency.

Throughout the day as indeed throughout the whole business Mrs. Grimwood displayed the calm courage so characteristic of Englishwomen under circumstances of extreme peril, at one period of the day when employed in a little room at the back of the Residency in cutting sandwiches for the officers still in action, she was startled into faintness by two shots coming through the window of the room, but speedily recovered and devoted herself to the care of the wounded as they were brought to the Residency.

A desultory firing was maintained throughout the 24th, but to reach the palace was found to be an impossible task, its inner wall is sixteen to twenty feet high, is of kiln-burnt brisks, and is surrounded by a wet ditch, 13 feet wide. The outer wall is of sun-burnt bricks ; and all that portion of it in front of the Residency has been recently rebuilt and loop-holed with a double tier of holes a foot apart. The moat outside this wall is fifty feet wide, and is full of water and weeds. One gun was placed exactly in front of the Residency, and a second gun further to the left on the other side of the main gate. These guns were run down an incline to be loaded, and the muzzles were only visible at the moment of firing. At seven o'clock in the evening of the 24th Colonel Skene recalled all his troops to the Residency, where they lined the walls which are of mud and perhaps four feet high. The British losses up to that time amounted to one European Officer and one Native Officer mortally wounded, 10 men of the 44th killed and 9 wounded, and 11 men of the 42nd wounded—total 32.

ATTEMPTED CONCILIATION.

About nine o'clock the Chief Commissioner in consultation with Colonel Skene and Mr. Grimwood, determined to attempt to make terms. The cease fire was repeatedly sounded, and after some minutes the enemy also sounded it, and an officer shouted an enquiry as to what we wanted. Mr. Grimwood replied that he had a letter for the Maharaja, and would some one come for it. An officer was sent from the main gate who received the letter, and the Chief Commissioner and the officers collected about the Residency gate awaiting a reply. In the interval a Ghoorka Subadar, now in the Manipuri service, shouted over the wall, asking how many casualties we had, and volunteered the information that a detachment of forty-six men of the 43rd had that day been caught napping at Langbhabal, and had been killed to a man and their rifles (Martinis) were now being utilised. After a considerable delay an answer in Manipuri was received, in which the Maharaja said that we and not he had commenced the fight, but he was agreeable to stop it on condition that the British troops threw down their arms. To this Mr. Quinton absolutely demurred, and Colonel Skene whose calmness throughout the day had been very remarkable, said that the idea was untenable that he could not ask his men to do it, and that they would not do it if he did. Mr. Grimwood suggested that the word employed by the Maharaja did not mean actually abandonment of arms, but only cessation of their use. The Chief Commissioner asked if without risk a meeting with the Maharaja could be arranged that his precise meaning could be learnt. The Manipuri officer readily swore an oath that no harm could befall the Chief Commissioner, saying " Are you not our god," so assuring was he that Mr. Quinton, with Mr. Grimwood, Colonel Skene, Mr. Cossins, and Lieutenant Simpson left the Residency, and chairs were sent out that they might sit on the road. Lieutenant Gordon, Assistant Commissioner, and Lieutenant Chatterton were prepared to join the party, but when Mr. Grimwood said that they must leave revolvers and swords behind them the se two officers fortunately for them declined to do so.

TREACHERY DISCOVERED.

The parley, it is supposed, then began, and the other officers went into the Residency to get something to eat, and it was not till about midnight that Mrs. Grimwood observed what a long time they had been away. It was then discovered that the party had been taken inside the palace walls. A Manipuri then shouted something from the walls, which a prisoner interpreted to be that the Chief Commissioner was not coming out, and their attack was at once to be received. The next instant the gun was fired and from all sides a brisk fire was opened upon the Residency. The treachery was then plain. The officers seeing that a general attack had commenced deliberated the hopelessness of their position. The failure of ammunition and the knowledge that Captain Cowley with 200 men of the 43rd was due in three days prevailed, and they determined alike in their own interests and in those of the coming detachment to try to fight their way out.

ESCAPE OF MRS. GRIMWOOD.

Orders were given to the men to move as quietly as possible to the south-east course, where it was thought an exit could be effected. The wounded, thirteen in all, were safely got out, and at 2 a.m. of the 25th the party started, and under the guidance of Mrs. Grimwood, who was of course intimately acquainted with the country, they reached some open country, where they halted and re-arranged the column. All firing had then ceased, and the looting of the Treasury and the burning of the Residency occupied the enemy. It was then discovered that the men who had lined the west side of the Residency had missed the road, and it was not till the 27th that they joined the column at Khaopum. The main body of seven British officers, with Mrs. Grimwood and 150 men, proceeded along the road to Bishenpur, and about seven o'clock they sighted the Bisnenpur thannah full of armed men. The party took therefore to the hills, the Manipuris came out of the thannah in extended order, but were content with brandishing their dhaos and shouting. At two o'clock in the afternoon some Kukis were met, who warned the party off, but when it was explained that the wait was only that the rear guard might come up the Kukis abstained from interference towards the enemy. Another thannah with armed men barred the way and Mrs. Grimwood's syce was requisitioned to parley the enemy who politely remarked that Mrs. Grimwood as the wife of the *Barra Sahib* might proceed and take with her the native troops, but that the British Officers must return to Manipur. The syce was told to reply that this they could not do ; where Mrs. Grimwood went they would go, and the Manipuris quietly acquiesced and let the party proceed. Shortly after this it was evident that the force had lost its way, and it was arranged that one party with the wounded should proceed along the crest of the hill, and another should try for the road below. Mrs. Grimwood, who had bravely trudged for 25 miles in mere house shoes, was exhausted—for all rest was imperative. An effort was made to reach thick jungle, but the long day had passed without food. Nature succumbed and the little army had to be content with some crib as shelter. Sentries were posted as well for protection as to prevent the possibility of Captain Cowley passing by unseen at day-break. On the 26th the march was resumed, and the road was shortly struck again.

A PROVIDENTIAL ENCOUNTER.

At about half-past nine a picket of ten Manipuris was surprised—some bathing, some cooking—all were seized and deprived of arms and ammunition, and food which last was most welcome both alike to our own officers and men. Nine of the picquet were allowed to leave ; one was retained as a guide. These men advised the party to forsake the road in order to avoid as some four hundred Manipuris were said to be stockaded a mile further on, but it was determined to have a look at the stockade. The advance guard was soon fired on, so the party sheltered under the hill and reconnoitred finally. Lieutenant Lugard with a handful of men rushed the stockade and found it empty.

THE ARRIVAL OF CAPTAIN COWLEY.

From its position and construction it was evidently intended for the reception of Captain Cowley and his party. The stockade was held while Mrs. Grimwood and the wounded passed on and shortly after on passing a corner the advance guard gave vent to shouts of delight and the 43rd Gurkhas were seen hurriedly coming up. Handkerchiefs waved and bugles blown were quickly answered, and the tired little band only too gladly threw out pickets and awaited the 43rd who advanced in splendid order covering a large extent of ground. The 43rd showed royal hospitality to officers and men, and at five p.m. their camp was reached. At 10 p.m. the march was continued for five miles when the halt was sounded. The march was resumed next day, the 27th, and at 3 p.m. the enemy were discovered in position at Khaopoun. They were outflanked and quickly dispersed, leaving one killed. An abundance of grain was found at the thannah—a very welcome find. On the 28th, the party marched to the Kalanaga where there was a strong stockade which enemy at once vacated. The Nagas brought water and were very civil. No events of any importance occurred there. The force reached Jirighaut on the afternoon of the 31st March. After a sixteen miles, march they were at Lakipur on the They halted on the 2nd, and finally they reached 1st April. cochar on the 3rd April to be received and welcomed, as planters only know how to welcome.

PARTICULARS OF THE MURDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS).

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 11.

Lieutenant Grant's letter to Captain Presgrave contained a request that he should go to Lieutenant Grant's relief. It said " our cartridges are running short : come quick." The messenger reported that Lieutenant Grant's party was living upon gram found in Alaungtaung. Tansokdas, a native trader, arrived at Kasamina, on the 10th instant, together with forty-eight released prisoners from Manipur. He states that he saw the mutilated bodies of the British Officers. Their heads, hands, and feet were cut off. It was also stated that Colonel Skene was killed first, then Lieutenant Simpson, Messrs. Grimwood, Cossins, Quinton, and then Mr. Melville.

The military authorities are alive to the necessity of a rapid advance, but transport is the difficulty in the Naga Hills. The Nagas in British Territory appear most loyal ; due chiefly to the tact with which they are handled by the Deputy Commissioner and Military Police.

Captain MacIntyre the with one hundred and sixty men, at Kagamna, two miles from, Manipur frontier, is using every effort to get in refugees. About fifty have already been passed through his Camp. His spies report that no Manipuris are in force beyond Singmai, but the enemy send patrols fifteen miles daily from there. According to present intelligence the Manipuris have released forty sepoys and twenty-two Government employees and followers.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE S. M. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 12.

A European lad, named Maxwell, aged about 18 years, was accidentally run over and killed on the Southern Mahratta Railway on Friday last. He left Poona that morning as one of the firemen on the engine which was attached to the No. 51 Up-train (a mixed train). After travelling some distance he felt indisposed and entered the brake-van, next the engine, where he rested himself. He was last seen alive at Sattara Road Station where he was still in the brake-van. When the train reached Koregaum station he was missed, and nobody appeared to know what had become of him. The matter was reported to the railway authorities at Koregaum, and the train proceeded on its journey. At about 6 o'clock the same evening (Friday) his body was picked up in two pieces.

A.-D.-C. TO THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING POONA.

Second-Lieutenant R. H. Massie, R.A., has been appointed A.-D.-C. to the General Officer Commanding Poona District until further orders.

FAREWELL TO SIR GEORGE CHESNEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

The farewell dinner given by the United Service Club to General Sir George Chesney last night was very successful. Some 45 military officers and civilians sat down to dinner. After the usual toast General Sir Frederick Roberts proposed the health of the guest of the evening in a brief speech in which he sketched the career of the retiring military member, and ended by unveiling his portrait and presenting it to the Club. In his reply Sir George Chesney referred to the changes in the administration of the army during his term of office, and the valuable co-operation he had received from Sir Frederick Roberts. He commented on the necessity for continued expenditure in the military departments and the army to maintain our position in India. He referred to the value of small punitive expeditions such as those now in the field as affording experience for any possible future military movements on a larger scale.

A TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT GRANT.

Speaking of the catastrophe in Manipur Sir George Chesney expressed the deep sympathy felt by all for the families of the officers there murdered, and commented in terms of the highest praise upon the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Grant. The portrait of General Chesney is considered excellent. It is the work of Mr. Swinnerton.

THE MIRANZAI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

On the afternoon of the 8th inst. a party of six men of the 6th Punjab Infantry was attacked near Hangu-on-Hangu, Darband Road, and the Naik in command was severely wounded. The attack was repulsed, and two of the enemy wounded. A few shots were fired into camp Balliamin on the night of the 7th. All was quiet at Darband up to the evening of the 10th. The strength of the enemy is variously estimated at 5,000 and upwards. They are busily engaged in making sungas and destroying the roads. The enemy state they will not attack the villages there, the quarrel being only with the Government. The Samana range is reported to be looked on as the key of Tirak, hence the excitement on the border side. Three squadrons of the 19th Bengal Lancers arrived at Kohat on the 9th and passed to the front. They left Jhelum on the 8th, and the squadron arrived on the morning of the 10th, also the 6th Gurkha Infantry, which has marched over eighty miles from Bamin in eighty hours.

TREACHERY OF THE VILLAGERS.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 11.

Coolies have been engaged making roads along the Samana range, on the Miranzai frontier, since the march began, being protected by small parties of our troops, between whom and the villagers most amicable relationship seems to exist ; but on the 5th instant, a large body of armed Pathans, assisted by the very coolies our sepoys were protecting, by pre-concerted signals suddenly rushed on a picquet at Saugor, and drove it in with a loss of seven men killed. About the same time at Gulistan a picquet composed of Sikhs of the 29th Punjab Infantry, was treacherously surprised. The villagers seeming on the best terms with our men, drove their cattle among them as if driving them to graze, meanwhile talking and laughing with our men, who were separated from each other ; when suddenly they drew knives from under their clothes and attacked the Sikhs, killing ten of them. Our men feared to fire on their assailants lest they might kill some of the cows previously driven against them. On receiving the alarm Captain Faskin hurried up with one hundred and twenty men, and occupied the village of Islai with gallantry against large masses of the enemy for over seventy-four hours.

The line of frontier is now held by a line of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, the 3rd Peshawur Mountain Battery, 1st, 2nd, and 29th Punjab Infantry, and the 3rd Sikhs.

Lieutenant the Honorable C. J. Bruce, orderly officer, arrived with Sir William Lockhart on the night of the 7th inst.

COMBINATION OF TRIBESMEN.

There is apparently a large combination of hill tribesmen against us, under the reported leadership of Syed Mir Bassha, a fanatical priest, who is believed to be at present at Saugor. Troops are rapidly concentrating in Kohat, and are being pushed forward by forced marches. The 10th Bengal Lancers, under Colonel Biscoe, marched in on the 9th. The horses and men were in fine condition. The 6th Punjab Infantry, under Colonel Sandilands, arrived on the 10th from Bamin, having marched 80 miles in 80 hours. Information has been received that the Orakzais and Afridis have stated that they will resist to the end any attempts to construct a fortified post on the Samana range. The roads recently made by us are being destroyed. The stone from the culverts rebetment are being used to make sungas which are at once occupied.

An answer to the ultimatum sent by Major Leigh Deputy Commissioner, has been received, which declares that the tribesmen will resist to the utmost. Active hostilities may be anticipated shortly.

It is reported from Durbanrai that many of the villages are inhabited again. Some of the people have been cutting their still unripe crops during the night.

The Akazais are selling fowls in a friendly way at Surmal.

VOLUNTEERS FOR SERVICE.

The Delhi Volunteers have asked to be sent on active service with the Miranzai Field Force. The three columns of this force will be composed as follows :—The 1st column under command of Colonel Sym ; 5th Gurkhas (Major Doran, Royal Irish Regiment, as Brigade-Major), with troops. No. 3 Mountain Battery R. A., 1st King's Royal Rifles, the 1st Punjab Infantry, 1-5 Gurkhas, and 2nd and 27th Punjab Infantry. The second column under command of Colonel Turner, 2nd Punjab Infantry, (Captain Gray) 4th Punjab Infantry as Brigade-Major), with three guns, Derajat Mountain Battery, 3rd Sikhs and 15th Sikhs. Third column, under command of Colonel C. C. Brownlow, 1st Punjab Infantry (with Captain Gambier, 5th Punjab Cavalry, as Brigade-Major), and troops No. 3 Punjab Mountain Battery, and the 6th, 19th, and 29th Punjab Infantry. The Cavalry Brigade, under Colonel Biscoe, 19th Bengal, will consist of the 5th Punjab Cavalry and 19th Bengal Lancers.

THE BENARES WATER-WORKS.

The British Association, Oudh, has given ten thousand rupees towards the construction of the Benares water-works.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 10.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall arrived here from Karachi this morning.

PORT SAID, APRIL 10.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia (extra) left here for Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 11.

H. M. ship Turquois from Trincomalee arrived.

SUEZ, APRIL 12.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator arrived at daybreak from Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton.....		41,000	bales.
" " "	Surats.....	3,000	"
" " "	Imports of Cotton...	94,000	"
" " "	Surats.....	...	"
" " "	Stock of Cotton.....	1,200,000	"
" " "	Surats	111,000	"
"	Stock of Cotton in London..	18,000	"

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surat dull.

Good Dhollerah.....3¾.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight. 1s. 4 15-16d.

2½ per cent. Consols for account...	96⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ per cent. "	77
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
Bar Silver	44⅛

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP DARBANRAI, APRIL 6.

"THE situation still remains unchanged," at least so says the daily Bulletin, issued from head-quarters, but on the whole affairs bear a more peaceful aspect. On Thursday, the 2nd inst., a party was sent to Chnia, in the Shal Nulla, to prospect for a new line of road to be made to Mahra. A small detachment of Khyberis proceeded up the hill to the left to protect the flank of the reconnaissance party, and were luckily enough to come on some of the enemy preparing to roll rocks down on our men below. One of the enemy was killed and one severely wounded, and no more opposition was offered to our advance for that day. We all prefer to be exposed to the enemy's fire to having boulders let down on us, as the sensation is any thing but agreeable to see a huge mass of stone coming downhill without any idea of which way it may turn. A party of Gurkhas, under Lieut. Wilson, were lucky enough to discover some of the enemy's cattle hidden in a bend of the nullah and managed to drive off fifty head, capturing at the same time two of the men who were in charge of them. All the milk animals have been kept and the two prisoners act as herds with the promise of the return of the cattle when our occupation of the country is over. Fresh milk is a luxury we had not been accustomed to for some time, and our appreciation of it is correspondingly great. Some houses in the Akazai village of Surmal were burned in consequence of our post at Led having been fired into on several occasions. This did not deter the night "snipers" from paying us a visit : on the contrary the shooting, which had been recommenced in a mild way on the night of the 1st, was renewed with much more vigour on the night of the 2nd, and some of the enemy managed to penetrate our sentry line and reach the ground where our Brigade Transport was placed, and hacked a couple of drivers with swords, inflicting some very nasty wounds. Next morning a more daring spirit had the assurance to come and fire on one of the outlying picquets in broad day-light, making good his escape up the hillside, which after all is not such a difficult business, considering the excellent cover afforded by the rocks. In my former letters I think I forgot to mention that one of the Khyber Rifles, who was General Hammond's orderly, had deserted from Tilli, carrying off with him his snider rifle and seventy rounds of ammunition. We have seen him several times in the distance across the river but on Friday morning he had the impudence to walk along a path in front of the post with about fifteen of the enemy. A section of the Gurkhas fired a volley at them but the range—1,200 yards—was too long to make certain of very accurate shooting, and although the bullets fell all round them none of them seemed to be hurt. We were all very anxious to "bag" the Khyberi, but though we gave him a "mauvais quart d'heure" by driving him from the shelter of one stone after another he eventually managed to make his escape out of rifle range. He bore a charmed life for one shrapnel which was sent after him burst beside him, and out of the smoke walked our friend to all appearances quite uninjured. At night we had again firing on our camp, the enemy this time choosing the riverside for his attack. They managed to penetrate well within our lines and carried off the red ensign which marked in camp the portion of ground devoted to the Knights of the Broom. We have expected to see it flaunted before us but so far it has not been visible. Doubtless it will be considered a great trophy and will give the Black mountaineer many an opportunity of narrating his prowess in his native *garum*.

On the 4th working parties were set agoing on the road up the Shal Nulla. Owing to the broken ground close to the stream it has been found necessary to carry the road well up the hill and this necessitates a very stiff climb at the very start and some of the zig-zags will certainly puzzle the long-suffering mules.

A reconnaisance in force moved from Palosi along the right bank of the river as far as Karwar, while a party of the 4th Sikhs from Diliari moved across the Bimbul plain on the left bank. Their orders were not to go beyond Karnai, which disappointed us much, for although they could see nothing of the enemy, we, from Darbanrai, could see them swarming behind the rocks and shrubs on the right bank of the Indus. The party halted for some little time at Karnai and then retired to Palosi. Almost immediately afterwards hundreds of the enemy began a backward movement, as if they had no longer any intention of fighting us. It was wonderful to see the numbers that appeared from behind rocks, nullahs, and houses which we had thought quite deserted. Evidently they had passed opposite our post under cover of darkness as, after the shelling they received on Easter Sunday, nothing but very small parties had been seen. As General Hammond was not aware whether any terms had been made with them at Palosi he determined to let them go without firing on them, especially as they were observed to be carrying away their standard poles without the flags attached. They had however the impertinence, for it is impossible to call it anything else, to halt in front of our post and attach their flags and commence tom-toming. This was too much for our feelings, so the guns were turned on them, and very soon scattered them to the four winds ; one shell which dropped beside a group 4,200 yards distant must have opened their eyes wider than they had ever been before.

The same day the hundred men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers stationed at Led were withdrawn, and the 11th B. I. moved to Lashora, a small circular village, about quarter of a mile further down the Shal Valley. It was considered that this would be safer as Led offered such unexceptionable opportunities for the enemy creeping up at night. The result of the first night at Lashora was not reassuring as a sentry of the 11th B. I. was shot dead through the neck. The Chagarzai village of Surmal in front of us has been partly re-occupied, and as our water-supply had been again interfered with on Sunday General Hammond sent a message saying that if it occurred again he would burn the remainder of the village. The villagers have promised that it will not be touched again, and have promised to place a picquet of their own over it to prevent any "badmashes" doing any thing to it. This shows that the pacification of the country has commenced. We were all very sorry to hear yesterday of the death at Palosi of Major Evans of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers from pneumonia. He is the only victim to the exposure suffered by the 2nd Brigade at Tilli, and it is really wonderful that we had not a heavy sick list after our experiences there.

To-day parties from Ril, Palosi, Lashora, and Darbanrai have moved from different sides on Sabe, which was supposed to harbour some of the men who fire at night. After a very stiff and hot climb 4,000 feet of two men only were found. The village is right on the top of the hill, and we can now see half of it, which has been condemned to the flames, blazing away as I write.

Nothing is definitely known of the political aspect of affairs, but it is rumoured that Mani Gul has sent the Bonerwals and Chagariais to their homes, and has informed Hashim Ali that he was a scoundrel to have hoisted the green flag, as there is no reason for a religious war, and that the sole cause of disagreement is his double dealing with the British Government. Whatever be the truth it is certain that the parties of men who were visible across the river have disappeared, and the crowds of men and standards which occupied Baio for so long are now no longer visible.

THE POTTER-BELLEW COMBINATION AGAIN AT THE GAIETY.

THE admirers of Mrs. Brown-Potter and Mr. Kyrle Bellew will have satisfaction in hearing that these talented artistes, who are in Bombay awaiting the mail to the Far East, have been prevailed upon to give a further performance in this city. They will appear at the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday evening and an excellent programme has been arranged, including scenes from Richard III, Macbeth, Hamlet, and Romeo and Juliet. Miss Carpenter and Mrs. Phillips have also concerted to sing, and the performance will be in aid of the Sorosis Club. The booking is done at Messrs. Rose and Co.

As illustrating the safety with which horses are now transported from Australia the steamers of Messrs. Archibald Currie and Co.'s line loaded last season 1,721 horses for Indian ports, while the losses on the passage up amounted to not more than a fraction over one per cent. The public should benefit by the shippers' diminution of loss.

ELPHINSTONIAN SOCIAL GATHERING.

The second annual social gathering of Elphinstonians took place on Saturday last, on the premises of the Elphinstone High School. Under the auspices of the Elphinstonian College Union, and in connection with the annual gathering, it was arranged that Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar should give a lecture on "Freedom of Thought," which was delivered in the early part of the evening and was open to all Elphinstonians, old and young, while tickets of admission were issued for the dinner, which took place at 8 p. m.

DR. KIRTIKAR'S LECTURE ON "FREEDOM OF THOUGHT."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., presided at the meeting held to hear Dr. Kirtikar's lecture on the above subject. The hall was crowded by students and others, and on the dais, besides the chairman, sat the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. E. D. Wacha, and a few others. The chairman introduced the lecturer with a few introductory remarks, and called upon him to commence his address.

Dr. Kirtikar, who was very cordially received, stated that his object was not to enter into any metaphysical disquisition, but only to throw out a few practical suggestions which would enable them to think for themselves, to enquire what the modes of thought of their public men, on all important occasions, should be; to point out the pitfalls into which they were likely to stumble unless they cautiously guarded themselves, &c. He spoke first of what he meant by "thinking for themselves," and of the factors which went to enslave their thoughts. They were passing through a crisis when many shades of opinion were likely to clash in regard to many interests and objects of deep importance to them. There were some men, for instance, who wished to borrow everything from the new civilization and engraft it on the old, forgetting that the religions of this country were ingrained in their constitutions and bound up with all important social undertakings. The new civilization would make light of such factors. The lecturer asked them to think for themselves whether those who disregarded religion were right or those who cherished it with respect. He was of opinion that mere intellectual culture was a dangerous tool in the hands of men who were lacking in moral fibre and were not well-grounded in religion. Education ought to consist in the development of all the faculties, whereas, in the opinion of Dr. Kirtikar, modern education in India was secular, that is, it concerned the intellectual only, when they ought to educate the whole man, cultivate the purer faculties, and inspire veneration for their elders, veneration for morality and religion. The lecturer differed from Western notions with regard to the position of woman in this country. Speaking of the less important factors which interfered with freedom of thought in regard to eating and drinking, he saw no reason, where higher duties were to be performed, why Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsees should not meet and eat at one common festive board once a year in the exercise of the pure and sacred feeling of brotherhood. Passing on to the restrictions imposed in this country on travelling, Dr. Kirtikar thought that travelling should not be encouraged where its effect would be to denationalise and demoralise. Another of the factors which, in modern times, interfered with freedom of thought was the press. He meant to say nothing against the press itself; but he feared that, with many men, the word of the editor was the Gospel, which should not be the case. An editor could not be always right in all he had to say; and he was not necessarily the best and the safest guide in all matters affecting different interests. Dr. Kirtikar asked his friends to think for themselves, to keep their minds open to freedom of thought, and not to bow down to the editorial "We," for it was but a singular "We." Again, they should not always bow down to great names, for unless they thought for themselves, their minds would be, as it were, shut up in a prison cell with iron grating. They should follow out the thoughts of great men, but should always think for themselves. Having considered some of the external factors which interfered with freedom of thought, the lecturer proceeded to consider one of the internal factors—the habitual slavery of thought to language. Language should not be allowed to have the upper hand of thought; one should not allow himself to be deceived by words, for instance such words as "civilization" and "civilised men." They should consider what civilization should consist in, and what ideas should be considered civilised ideas. In their own country there had been grand civilizations; and they should think whether it would be the right thing to throw away the remnant of their own civilization, in preference to western or modern civilization. The lecturer did not mean to decry that civilization, which had it own merits; but it should be made the means to an end, and they should respect their own civilization. Education and liberty and equality were also words which often misled thought. Having made a few remarks on these, the lecturer passed on to consider other internal factors which vitiated thought, such as anger, hatred, avarice, jealousy, ambition, and pride—the pride of knowledge, the pride of race, and the pride of power. True freedom of thought existed where the mind was open to knowledge, to convictions, and to all benign influences. He had thus, he said, given a rough and hurried sketch of the factors which interfered with freedom of thought; and if it awakened thought in other minds, he should consider himself amply rewarded for his trouble. (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Justice Telang rose amid loud and prolonged cheers, and said he would confess at the outset that he did not agree with some of the observations made by Dr. Kirtikar, and that he was not in sympathy with the line of thought followed by him in his lecture. He did not follow him in his remarks about the results of modern civilization. He had said that the position which Indian social reform agitators wished woman should occupy would simply revolutionize India. He (Mr. Telang) did not at all think so. Instead of revolutionizing India it would certainly better the condition of women, and conduce to the general welfare of the country (cheers). He did not mean that women, like men, should go about assisting at demonstrations like electioneering, nor did he mean that they should attend the electioneering booths. (Laughter.) He did not mean that they should immerse themselves in the torrent of political warfare. (Hear, hear.) He was sure that, insinuated by Dr. Kirtikar, modern civilization did not ask women to do all those things. Modern civilization was not at all in sympathy with such ideas. It was urged by those who called women the inferior sex that they should not be considered to be men's equal because there was so much difference between their physical condition. That was simply an absurd argument. It was the old, old way, the conservative way of looking at things. (Laughter.) He would take only one instance of it. By the old laws man could marry more than one wife at a time. But woman was not allowed to re-marry even if her first husband was dead. (Laughter.) This was of looking at things was too old to suit modern requirements. Required that certain changes should be made in the condition of society. The modern civilization did not, however, as suggested by Dr. Kirtikar, want to revolutionize society. The modern state of things required no revolution, it only wanted a few concessions to suit the new spirit. What he desired was that modern civilization and certain changes which that modern civilization required to be made in society, should go hand in hand. In speaking of equality he would say that all individuals were not alike. Nature had not made them so. Woman should be given at least the same opportunities. It was simply selfish to deny equality of opportunity to women simply on the ground that they were physically inferior to men. It was insinuated by those who were against all progress and reform that modern civilization was nothing but a herald of revolution. That was, indeed, a very mistaken view. If any revolution took place in India it would not be the work of those who wanted to go ahead in matters social and religious but of those who blindly tried to nip in its very bud every movement for reform. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Telang) wanted, therefore, to enter a caveat against what Dr. Kirtikar had suggested in insinuating that modern civilization would revolutionize India. Modern civilization did not bring with it peace but a sword—a sword to fight for justice. (Loud cheers.) Men who adopted Dr. Kirtikar's line of thought might cry that injustice might be done in the name of justice. He (Mr. Telang) would ask was not injustice done in the name of religion in the old days? Were not people tyrannised over in the name of religion? Were not temples levelled to the ground in the same name? (Hear, hear.) Dr. Kirtikar had taken only avery one-sided view of the matter. He (Mr. Telang) would refer to only one more point in Dr. Kirtikar's address which had struck him as absurd. He had said that sending young men to foreign countries would de-nationalize them, that they would begin to like new ways and hate the old, they would like the new countries and the new people and hate their own mother-land. He would mention an incident which happened while he (Mr. Telang) was in Calcutta several years ago. He called upon a Bengali gentleman who had received a first-class education, and who held an important Government post. During the course of conversation that gentleman said that Indian gentlemen should never be sent to England as they thereby lost all feelings of love for their native land and native institutions and veneration for their religion and would make them enemies of their mother-land and traitors to the intersets of their fellow-countrymen. Thereupon, he asked him if men like Babu Surendranath Bonnerjee, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, and Mr. Manmohan Ghose who had all been for several years in England were, in his opinion, enemies of India, if they had no patriotism in them and no love for their countrymen? To his surprise the man had the courage of his conviction to say they were the enemies of their country. Did they not dress like Englishmen; have they not abandoned the ways of their forefathers? (Loud laughter.) If that was the true idea then he (Mr. Telang) himself and even Dr. Kirtikar would be called enemies of India, for Dr. Kirtikar dressed exactly like an Englishman—(laughter)—and he himself wore a certain amount of European clothing. That idea of denationalization was supremely ridiculous. (Hear, hear.) That way of thinking had now become very common among those who hated all progress. In questions like that individual opinions were quite immaterial. Whether Dr. Kirtikar's view of the case was right or whether his own view was right did not matter at all, what was material and most important was that a calm and impartial view should be taken. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

Mr. D. E. Vacha seconded the vote of thanks to the lecturer; and it was carried with acclamation.

Dr. Kirtikar, in acknowledging thanks, said he had raised the several points mentioned in the lecture with a view to have the whole truth with regard to them sifted to the bottom, and to awaken thought on it.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. F. K. Banajee and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, terminated the proceedings.

THE DINNER.

At the conclusion of the proceedings in the hall about a hundred and twenty-five guests adjourned to a *shamiana* raised in the compound of the school where a sumptuous dinner was served.

Professor Oxenham, Principal of the Elphinstone College, who presided at the dinner, proposed the first toast of the evening, the Queen-Empress and her Indian representatives. He said that all over the extensive Empire of her Majesty Queen Victoria there were no people more loyal and more devoted to British rule than the educated classes of India. (Hear, hear.)

Professor MacMillan, in proposing the toast in memory of Mountstuart Elphinstone, said:—To-night I have to propose the health of one who was in every respect a highly distinguished man and worthy of a far higher eulogy than I can give him If he were here to-night, nothing would please him better than to be present at such a meeting, you would see before you a man of six feet high, slightly made, and with a slight stoop with this trivial exception, I quote from the admirable sketch given of Mr. Elphinstone in Mr. Douglas' Book of Bombay "his figure was a noble one; his countenance, as immortalized by the chisel of Chantry, was in nature's most pleasing mould. It was oval and somewhat thin, the lofty forehead and deep-seated, calm, reflective eye marking the man of talent. His nose was prominent and slightly aquiline; it was thin as were the cheeks and lips, his colour inclining to pale; his skin pure and transparent; his hair light, soft, and silky. His usual expression was that of sweetness, benevolence, placidity, and repose. When excited his whole countenance lighted up with a glow of warmth, his bright eye gleamed out, and his thin lips becoming compressed, showed, though placid, he was far from inanimate—though unusually tranquil, how easily he could be awakened into energy and fire." Such was the face and form that Mounstuart Elphinstone inherited from a long line of illustrious ancestors, one of whom, fell at the battle of Flodden which was so fatal to the nobility of Scotland. His mental accomplishments were such as might have been deduced by the physiognomist from his refined features that we see looking down upon in the library of the new Elphinstone College. In his boyhood he was wanting in steady application, but he made up for such deficiencies by cultivating his mind by every kind of study in his ripe manhood, rising at four o'clock in the morning to read Greek plays, and never thinking that he knew enough to be able to abandon the task of self-education. Nor did he sacrifice the body to the mind as was done by so many over-zealous students especially in India. He was a brilliant horseman, ever foremost in the boar hunt, and he, though a civilian, charged with the Cavalry at Argaum, so that it is no wonder that the Great Duke exclaimed that he had missed his vocation and ought to have been a soldier. Nevertheless his political abilities both as a ruler and as a diplomatist were of the highest order. But on his political career it was not for him (the speaker) to enlarge, but he might briefly refer to the statesmanlike grasp he showed in his opinions in regard to the great question of education. When many Englishmen were opposed to the conferring of the boon of education on this country, Elphinstone was bold enough to take the nobler part. When a similar question was debated in England, and many were opposed to what they considered the dangerous policy of giving education to the masses, Carlyle indignantly exclaimed that to refuse men education was to keep their minds maimed, and that to maim the mind was as bad or worse than maiming the body. Such was Elphinstone's opinion. To give India education was but an act of justice. In the words of the old aphorism "Let education be given, whatever be the consequence." Many honours were given to Elphinstone but he was more celebrated for refusing them for accepting titles. He twice refused the Governor-Generalship and once a baronetcy. There was, however, one honour that he did not refuse but was proud to accept. On his retirement from India as a recognition of his exertions in the cause of education the old Elphinstonian Institution was called after him. This honour in his own words, or rather in the words of the Latin poet, he regarded as an honour better than a thousand statues. Therefore it was meet that they should that night drink heartily to the memory of the eponymous hero of the Elphinstone School, the Elphinstone College, and the Elphinstonian Society. (Loud applause.)

The toast was drunk heartily.

Mr. Rastam B. Paymaster B. A., then proposed the toast of the evening. "The Principal and Professors of the Elphinstone College. He said: My Revered Professors and Brother Elphinstonians,—I rise to propose the toast of the evening, the health of our honoured guests the Principal and Professors of the Elphinstone College. Elphinstone College has been able to maintain its prestige at the present day because of the excellent and desirable stuff of which those deputed to instruct the student have been made. Elphinstone College boasts of having on the roll of its Professors in the past distinguished names like a Harkness, a Grant, and a Wordsworth, and the present additions to it do no little honor to their predecessors. The College is every day nay—almost every hour—teaching lessons on right conduct and ripe scholarship through its professors. Our worthy Chairman and Professor Oliver created and developed in their students a keen sense of the appreciation of the beauties of English literature, besides inculcating in them true business habits. The famous devotee of the muse of the cube and the square (a regular machine as he is) makes them exact and methodical at the same time that he infuses in them a love for Mathematics. The Professors of Oriental Languages, Dr. Peterson and Mr. Mirza Hairat, have been endeavouring their best to teach them to acquire a suavity of manners and kindle in them an emulation of the profound scholarship of a master-mind. The Professor of Logic teaches them of what great use and advantage is patient thought and clear reasoning, and that brilliant but modest gem. Professor Banaji, what a mine of historical knowledge he brings with him to his lecture room. The Science Professors illustrate besides the properties of chemicals how needful is accuracy for a student and how safe it is for him to take his stand on ascertained and tested facts. The Professors of the College are taking deep personal interest in their pupils and readily sympathise with every legitimate movement started with the end of bringing the student, into close contact with each other and serve as auxiliaries to collegiate education. The inaugural ceremony of the Elphinstone College Gymkhana—the first of its kind in the annuals of the College—was performed by Mr. Principal Oxenham. Professor Oxenham readily accepted the presidentship of the College Gymkhana and of the Elphinstone College Union, under whose auspices an able lecture we have heard this evening. Besides, he is the president of the present Social Gathering Committee. Professor Hathornthwaite kindly consented to be the vice-President both of the Gymkhana and the Gathering Committee, and Professor Macmillan of the Union. I would be guilty of a great sin of omission if I were to forget to mention the peripatetic lectures the students have the special honour and proud privilege of receiving from Professor Macmillan at the Back Bay. These evening lectures and conversations are to promote a healthy social intercourse between the teacher and the taught and fire the latter with an ambition to approach his "guru" in plain living and high thinking. Gentlemen, the problem which has been puzzling the Government of India for many years past, I mean the moral training of the undergraduate, is being daily solved successfully both within and without the walls of the College by its professors. Montaigne says of knowledge in one of his essays, "Her business is not to find a man eyes, but to guide, govern and direct his steps, provided he have sound feet and straight legs to stand upon." Our professors provide both. They first endeavour to form a sound moral stamina of their pupils, and then on this broad basis they build up the superstructure of knowledge. They instruct their pupils as to morality not by words but by works, not by precepts only but by examples, not by lectures only but by association to the end it might not be a knowledge of the mind only, but a complexion and a habit, not an acquisition but a natural possession. They never entertain the notion of well meaning ignorance that a set of abstract ideas should have any effect in regulating the conduct of their pupils. The atmosphere of the Elphinstone College is favourable to virtue. Gentlemen, I now call upon you to drink to the health of our worthy guests and pray for their long life and prosperity.

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Professor Hathornwaite next proposed "The Elphinstonians." He said an examiner doing his work in the Fort under a thermometer of 90 deg. was not the person likely to develop into an orator. He referred to the old Parel and Gowalia Tank College buildings and the associations connected therewith, and spoke of the past Elphinstonian Graduates who were occupying responsible posts in the Judicial, Financial, Political, and Revenue Departments, and were to he seen adorning the Bench and the Bar, making names in science, medicine, and art.

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, in responding to the toast, said that among the benefits arising from a gathering of the kind, which had brought them together that evening, the one which, in his opinion, deserved to be valued most was that it brought back to their minds how much they as Elphinstonians owed to the great statesman whose name they bore and were proud to bear (Cheers.) He thought that every Elphinstonian would agree with him that they could not do better than carry into their lives the principles of conduct; the honesty, the moral courage, the large-mindedness, and the lofty ideal of duty both in private and public affairs which distinguished Mountstuart Elphinstone's career. (Hear, hear.) He was a man who lived not so much for himself as for others; he loved to do good, and Elphinstonians would not find a better model for imitation. There was another name which Elphinstonians ought to remember. He referred to Sir Erskine Perry—another great and good man who in his time took a foremost part in building up the Elphinstone Institution. The Elphinstonians were proud of these names, and grateful to these great men, and the best way of showing respect for their memory was to copy their example, and act on the principles which animated their lives.

The toast of the "Professions" was proposed by Mr. D. E. Wacha, and responded to on behalf of the medical profession by Dr. Nariman, and for the legal profession by Mr. Taleyarkhan, pleader.

The toast was enthusiastically drunk.

Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar next proposed the health of the managing committee of the Elphinstone Union. He said that the managing committee had done all they could to make the gathering a conspicuous success, and the way in which they had discharged their very arduous duties was exceedingly creditable to them indeed. With great pleasure he proposed the health of the managing committee of the Elphinstone Union. (Cheers.)

Mr. Khurshedjee D. Guzdar, a member of the managing committee, responded to the toast. He said that what they had done was simply their duty as Elphinstonians, and they had tried their best to make the gathering of brother-Elphinstonians a success. (Applause.)

Mr. J. E. Kohiyar proposed the toast of the health of the chairman. He said that this year as last, it was his pleasant function to propose the health of the chairman. And if he did not feel the weight of the subject so embarrassing this year as in the previous year, it was because he was more familiar with it. As a pupil of Mr. Oxenham he felt himself much more near to him than he did to Mr. Wordsworth. They all admired Mr. Oxenham's erudition and his versatile genius. (Loud cheers.) It was surprising how he could skip from the abstruse speculations of the schoolmen of the middle ages to the dry facts and lessons of history and the imaginative writings of novelists. Mr. Kohiyar hoped that Mr. Oxenham would long live to preside over such gatherings as the one held that night, and to enliven them with his genial presence. (Loud applause.)

Professor Oxhenham briefly responded to the toast and the party dispersed at a late hour.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO H. H. KUMAR SHRI CHATRASINGJI.

A farewell entertainment was given to Kumar Shri Chatrasingji, at Nandod, before his departure for Bombay, *en route* to Europe for the P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer Rome last Tuesday. The Prince appears to be exceedingly popular, not only with the people of his State but those of the neighbouring State also. The Prince has for long wished to visit Europe and having intimated his desire and he being the only prince in the Revakantha Agency, who has undertaken this long voyage, the ryots of the Rajpipla State made great rejoicings in his honor, thus showing the sincere devotion and true loyalty to their beloved prince, the heir of the Rajpipla *gadee*. On the night of the 19th of March, *i.e.*, on the day previous to the departure of the Kumar Shri on a visit to Baroda, Rajkote, and several other places, the pretty little town of Nandod presented a gay spectacle, it being the occasion of a grand farewell evening party. Invitations were sent to the worthy administrator Mr. Younghusband, Kumar Shri Ramsingji, and all the State officials, and all assembled in a vast shamiana erected in the maidan. Over two thousand gentlemen were present. The whole maidan and particularly the space around the shamiana was thronged with crowds of men and women eager to have a sight of their future ruler. The whole assembly being seated the bards and charans after their own fashion chanted songs composed for the occasion. The Shastrees repeated a poem in Sanscrit and so did some of the natives of Nandod in Guzerathi, imploring Almighty God to bless their beloved heir-apparent and to render his voyage pleasant, prosperous, and fruitful. An address was also read on bahalf the ryots. The reciters were liberally rewarded with shawls and turbans, and the worthy Administrator had the kindness to distribute these *poshaks*. After the recitations, a grand repast was served, after which followed a splendid display of fire-works and a dramatic performance. This being ended the distribution of flowers, *attar and pan-supari* brought the happy and joyous meeting to a close, and the Administrator and the Kumar Shri left about 1 a. m. amid vociferous cheers. On the day following about 4 a. m. Kumar Shri left Nandod for Chandod to proceed to Baroda, and was received all along the route not only to Baroda but to Rajkote with enthusiasm by the populace. From Rajkote the Kumar Shri proceeded direct to Bombay and left as said at the outset by the P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer Rome on Tuesday last for Europe, with Dr. Patel as his professional adviser, when there were present at the Apollo Bunder Kumar Shri Ransinhji, Kumar Shri Kirutsinhji, Kumar Shri Samatsinhji of Palitana, Mr. Ameerudin Tyabji, Khan Bahadur Dhunjishah Edulji, the senior Asst. Administrator, Rajpipla State, and several other Parsu and native gentlemen. It is worth nothing here that the Administrator, Mr. Younghusband, was exceedingly kind to Kumar Shri as well as to the ryots. His help to the latter by way of giving them every facility for demonstrating their loyalty to the Kumar Shri, providing them with tents, shamiana, and other requisites for their rejoicings has laid the people of Rajpipla under lasting obligations. The people indeed are very happy in having such a kind and amiable gentleman as administrator in place of Mr. Shewan, the permanent incumbent at present on furlough, equally popular. Both Messrs. Younghusband and Shewan have every reason to be proud of the way, in which the people of Rajpipla regard them.

RETURN OF THE HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

A large and appreciative audience assembled at the Novelty Theatre, on Saturday night, to welcome back to Bombay Mr. Hudson and his clever company of variety entertainers. The programme was both extensive and interesting, and including as it did a little of something to suit all tastes, went with a tilt from start to finish. Mr. Hudson's "Gascolopsical transmogriphications" convulsed the audience, Miss May Habgood's brilliant pianoforte playing, as usual, secured a hearty recognition. Miss Blanch Gerard and Miss Ada Walker scored heavilywith their pleasing ballads as did Miss Florrie St. Clair in her charmingly executed serio-comic songs and dances. Mr. Sydney Colville in his mimetic efforts was up to the high water mark he has established in days gone bye, while Miss Nellie Harley, Miss Lilly Linton, and Messrs. Provo, Callaghan, and Nish of course did much to make the entertainment the undoubted success it was. The company appear at the Novelty to-night, when an especially attractive programme will be presented.

"Sloth is the key to poverty." Don't be too lazy to clean the house, but if you are try sapolio. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A correspondent, writing from Bushire, says that Major Talbot who was appointed to succeed Colonel Ross as Resident, Persian Gulf, arrived there from Muscat by H. M. S. Sphinx, and was received with all the honours due to his position as Resident. On the same day he took over charge of the Residency, and paid a visit to the Governor of Bushire. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by his staff, returned the visit on the same day. The public health is reported good, and warm weather is just setting in.

Major H. Boileau, Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, has undertaken to purchase five hundred pack cattle for service in the Naga Hills. The prevalence of cholera in Upper Bengal thinned the attendance at the great Nek March Fair, in the Dinajpur District, where, in ordinary years, cattle of every description are procurable in abundance. Some delay may therefore be expected in mustering the requisite number. Drivers are also necessary; and the Assam Government is offering high pay, rations, and other advantages: but attempts to recruit them in Jalpaiguri and the adjacent districts would probably end in failure.

Mr. Moreton Frewen in a letter on the "recrudescence of bloodthirstiness," writes:—"I am reminded of a conversation I once had in India. My neighbour at dinner, a grand old Arab chieftain, had been criticising with some freedom the conditions of the British occupation. "Well," I said, "at least you have from us the blessings of law and order." "Truly we have," he said: "you have brought so much law and so much order here that you have succeeded in emasculating one-fifth of the entire human race—that is what your law and order has done for India. It was not so many years since the Maharattas used to come pouring down these hillsides out of Poona, and in those times everyone of us slept with a gun in his bed—we were men then; but now, O traveller, who has seen the far Western nations where a man is a law unto himself—tell me, have you, ever since you landed in Bombay, seen a man? You don't call these poor things at work in our fields men."

Captain F. Glanville, R.E.D.S.O., Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, met with a serious accident on Wednesday by failing from his horse, under the following circumstances. While Captain Glanville was riding over a bridge on the Sappers' Practice Bridging Ground, near the Ulsoor Lake, to instruct a body of the 21st Hussars, his horse became restive and threw its rider off on to the right side of the bridge, the animal afterwards falling upon him and causing his left leg to be broken about four inches above the ankle. Fortunately for the Captain there happened to be some Europeans on the spot when the accident occurred, ready to render every assistance that lay in their power. One of the troopers of the Hussars, who had previously undergone instruction in the ambulance class, immediately split some bomboos lying hard by, removed the pugree from his helmet and constructed a rude cradle to support the Captain's injured leg, and this seemed to give him relief for a time. Dr. Pechell, of the Army Medical Department, on hearing of the occurrence, was promptly on the spot, and without delay had the patient conveyed in a dhooly to Captain Glanville's house in Cleveland Town, St. John's Hill, about a dozen men of the Hussars carrying him thither. On arrival at his house, Captain Glanville was attended to by Doctors Pechell and Johnson, the latter being in medical charge of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

The London-Paris Telephone, was to be opened for public use on Thursday, April 2nd. The offices are at the G. P. O., Threadneedle-street, and West Strand. In Paris the offices are in the Avenue de l'Gpera and at the Bourse. The charge will be eight shillings for conversation not exceeding three minutes; and eight shillings for every three minutes. During three minutes it is possible to get three hundred words through, and if a message of that length were telegraphed it would cost fifty shillings. Merely rough weather is not a serious cause of interruption, and the principal danger is from falling trees upon the aerial lines on land. As recently asMonday 10th ult., the lines between London and St. Margaret's Bay were jeopardised by a tree which happened to fall in Kent. On the 19th ult., afternoon an important official communication from the French Ambassador in London was spoken through the cable, the operation being privately performed by the transference of the speaking apparatus to Mr. Raikes' official room. By an ingenious arrangement telephonic communication may be had with different points of the general system. The tariff, a Paris correspondent says, compares rather unfavourably with the charges to Brussels and to Marseilles, which are respectively 5 francs and 4·50 for five minutes; but it is cheap enough in comparison with the tariff of 20 francs for five minutes, which was the one originally proposed.

A New York telegram, dated March 20, says:—The representatives of Mr. Parnell held a meeting last night in the Cooper Union. The attendance was fairly large, but there was no crowding. Mr. Michael Breslin presided, and Mr. J. O'Kelly, M.P., was the first speaker. He said that history would record that Mr. Parnell had performed one miracle, namely, that he had kept the Parliamentary Party honest for ten years. When Mr. Parnell disappeared, he said, if he did disappear, by the will of the people, the possibility of having an honest Parliamentary Party would disappear with him. Mr. Redmond, M.P., was the next speaker. He said that the hypocritical gang of wretches who had been trying to defeat Mr. Parnell would some day have the lime-light of public opinion turned upon their own private lives, and then the people would judge whether they were fit to criticise other men. Mrs. Parnell appeared on the platform attired in a gorgeous silk brocade dress with green and scarlet stripes. In response to loud calls for a speech the came forward and made a short address, reminding her hearers of her son's faithful services. The total amount subscribed at the meeting was nearly £100.

The last act in the sequel to the wrecking of the Sixth National Bank was performed in the Superior Court at New York on the 18th ult. General Peter F. Claassen, who was the leading figure in the audacious proceeding by which the three-quarters of a million worth of securities in the bank vaults were sought to be sold for the benefit of himself and co-conspirators, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the Pententiary. All of the others are in the States Prison. Great interest was felt in the trial, as General Claassen was believed to be more sinned against than sinning. He was a distinguished soldier in the late war, and before the bank-wrecking affairs stood high in the estimation of the community. The scheme of the conspirators was to secure a majority of the bank stock, elect their own president and directors, and then market the gilt-edged securities known to be held by the bank. General Claassen was selected to act as president, and it was he who handed the stock out to be marketed. The conspiracy failed, and thought the bank doors were temporarily closed, no one lost any money except the wreckers and the brokers to whom they entrusted the stocks for sale.

Although the peerage was only conferred in 1815, the present Earl Beauchamp is the seventh of his line, whereas the new Earl of Albemarle, whose honours date from 1696, is also the seventh Earl! Three sons of the first Earl Beauchamp successively succeeded to the title; the fourth Earl lost his eldest son when young, and his second son became the fifth Earl. He died a bachelor in 1866, leaving as his successor the recently deceased peer. All this has happened in three-quarters of a century! The extraordinary mortality of the Lygons used to be attributed to the holding of forfeited ecclesiastical lands!

The Japanese have been seeking where they can get the best guns for their money, and have settled that the French can supply them with the best article. Some experiments recently took place at Havre, with a gun having a calibre of 32 centimetres, invented by Canet. It is 19 feet long, weighs 66 tons, and throws a projectile weighing about 1,000lbs. Each shot costs about 10,000 francs, smokeless powder being used. This is the largest type of gun hitherto constructed in France.

KIDNAPPING A CHILD-WIFE.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Dillon of the C. Division, charged a Hindoo woman, named Bhagu, with kidnapping Thukee, a young Mahratta girl, on the 20th March, against the provisions of Section 366, of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Warden, pleader, appeared for the prisoner. Luximon Mahdoo, the father of the girl, reported the disappearance of his daughter to the police on the 20th March, but the strictest investigations could obtain no trace of the prisoner in Bombay, but she was eventually discovered at Poona.

The girl Thukee, who appeared to be very young, was examined and said:—I am married, and live with my father in Gogaree Mokolla. My husband is in his native country. I used to go to work on the Bunder. About a month ago the accused met me at Pydownie, near the Musjid. My father knew her. She asked me where I was going. I told her I was going to my work. Bagu asked me what I earned per day, and I said three annas. Bhagu next asked me to accompany her and sell plantains. I refused, and she asked me to go with her to her house. I went with her to her room and she left me there, went out and returned shortly afterwards. She then prepared bread, gave it to me to eat, and after I finished eating I said to her, "Let us now go out to sell plantains." Bhagu said "What is that to you? You remain here." Then she went down, and returned with two pieces of something I did not know. She gave me some of that to eat, and ate a very small piece of it herself. Shortly afterwards I felt sick. I could not sit, for everything seemed to me to turn round. I could not speak, had no control over my limbs, and then became unconscious. It was past six and the lamps were lighted. A man then came in, and violated me. I was not able to scream out. I was next put in a gharry and taken somewhere, which I heard people say, was Chinchpoogly. But I was not able to utter a word. I heard the whistling of an engine, and then I understood I was being put into a carriage, and was being taken away. Still I was unable to ask where they were taking me, as I was unable to speak. The accused and another woman were with me; but I have no positive recollection as I was not conscious. When I returned to consciousness I found myself at the Poona Station. I asked the accused why she had brought me there, and she told me that she would go back in five or six days. She took me to the house of Vittoba *malee* at Poona. The other woman who accompanied us to Poona left us on the same day. We were at the house of Vittoba *malee* for five or six days. Vittoba outraged me. The accused kept me in strict confinement. She followed me whenever I went out. The accused told me to address her as mother and to tell the neighbours that she was my mother. She said that if I did not call her mother and not tell the neighbours she was my mother she would beat me. She used to tell the people I was her daughter. Afterwards my father came there; but before I saw him Vithoba *malee* came and told me my father was looking for me. He said he would take me to my father and under this pretence he removed me to Kirkee. While I was sitting in a cart at Kirkee my father and five or six persons came there, and seized me. The accused was with me at the time. I, the accused, and Vithoba *malee* were taken to the fauzdar, who asked us questions. My statement was taken down, and we were sent to Poona. The fauzdar at Poona told me to accuse another man Vithoba *malee's* enemy, named Capshia, with tutoring me. And if I did not make that statement the fauzdar said he would give me a good beating. He said he would hang me up by my legs and beat me. I was frightened, and therefore I made a different statement because I was slapped. This was in the presence of my father. I was afterwards sent to Bombay. My father knows my age.

Changgoo Gubbaji, the father of the girl, said:—Thukee is my daughter and she is twelve years old. She was born at Khuroshee, my native country, where she was married about three years ago. Her husband is at his native place, Khadpada. Until about twenty-seven days ago Thukee lived with me, and used to go to work. On a Tuesday, at about eight o'clock, in the morning, she left the house to go to work but did not return. I searched for her till ten or eleven that night but found no trace of her. I afterwards reported the matter to the police. I went to my native country but did not find her there. In consequence of certain information I lodged a complaint in this Court and obtained a summons against the accused, upon whom I could not serve it as she was not in Bombay. I have known Bhagee since my stay in Bombay. From certain information I went to Poona and seized Bhagee, the accused, Thukee, and Withoo in a cart at Kirkee. Witness then corroborated Thukee's statements of being placed before the fauzdar, and continued:—After giving bail I came to Bombay and reported myself to the police.

A woman named Bhagee, called said: The accused Bhagu had been suffering for fifteen days from fever, and asked me to take her to Poona for a change. I took her to the Musjid Bunder station and we bought two tickets. I noticed the girl Thukee in a carriage, crying. I asked Thukee why she was crying. She said that her father had leprosy on his foot, that they were suffering from want of food, and that her father and mother used to beat her. I took her to Poona because she said to me she intended going away somewhere. I tookBhagu and Thukee to the house of a *malee*. He was not at home and we remained in front of his house. I hired a room for the accused Bhagu, near the Khajeena well. Next day I returned to Bombay. Thukee was left with the accused as she wanted somebody to nurse her. Bhagu the accused said if any relation of the girl should turn up he would be welcome to take her away. Thukee was asked what caste she was, and she said she was a Mahratta. After this I came to Bombay. After that I next saw the accused Bhagu on Friday night, at the Girgaum Police Chowkey.

Cross-examination reserved. The Magistrate refused to accept bail. At this juncture the case was remanded till the 18th instant, to enable the police to prosecute further investigations.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are Excerpts from minutes of the Trustees' meeting of the 7th instant—

Read letter from the Engineer dated 21st March requesting permission to go on with the building of a shed at No. 15 berth for which provision has been made in the current year's budget.

Read memo. to the Docks Superintendent dated 25th March enquiring whether there is likely to be urgent need of the proposed shed to meet the requirements of the busy season (April to June) of the current year or that of 1892.

Read memo. by the Docks Superintendent dated 26th March stating that a shed at No. 15 berth will be of very great convenience at any busy time as the Coast trade has assumed such a formidable proportion of the Dock traffic that the harbour wall and sheds L. and M. of the Prince's Dock are, at times, insufficient to work it without inconvenience.

Resolution.—A shed should be provided for No. 15 berth as proposed in Trustees' resolution No. 515 dated 21st October 1886.

Submitted report by the engineer dated 14th June 1890 as to the prospect of obtaining some improvement of the light in the light-vessel "Bombay" by the use of mineral oil called for in Trustees' resolution No. 145 dated 14th June 1889.

Submitted Government resolution No. 192 dated 10th June, 1889, forwarding correspondence relative to the proposal to use heavy mineral oil in the lights in the Bombay Presidency.

Submitted Government resolution No. 219 dated 15th July 1889 giving the cost of mineral oil used at Karachi.

The papers having been circulated were not read.

Read minutes of Trustees. The chairman in his minute dated 14th March recommends:—

1. That the Engineer be asked to consider whether anything can be done to improve the light without providing a new vessel.

2. That the engineer be asked to consider whether the light-vessel as recently improved by the deepening of the bilge pieces might stand a greater weight of light apparatus or the bilge pieces be still further deepened, or some other contrivance for decreasing the rolling be adopted preparatory to considering what improvement of lighting apparatus would be practicable.

3. That the expenditure of Rs. 13,382 for new burners, reserver, pumps and ventilators in position at the Light-houses, be incurred.

Resolution.—The recommendations contained in the chairman's minute dated 14th ultimo are approved and steps should be taken accordingly.

The following were amongst the papers laid on table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending April 1891.	For week ending April 1890.
Vessels piloted into harbour....	27	29
„ out of „ „	32	27
„ transported	13	6
„ attended to	2	2
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.		
Prince's Dock.		
Vessels entered	8	6
„ left..................	11	8
„ remaining in Dock	6	11
Victoria Dock.		
Vessels entered	6	8
„ left..................	10	11
„ remaining in Dock	8	10

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE SINKING OF THE UTOPIA.

Latest details of the terrible catastrophe at Gibraltar are now to hand. Surgeon Sellar, of the Utopia, in his evidence before the Coronor to-day, said that the voyage had been uneventful before the arrival of the vessel in the harbour there. He was on deck when the disaster occurred. At 6 clock the steamer passed Europa Point, and shortly afterwards a passenger cried out, "We are going to run into a Warship." After the collison the steamer's stern began to settle down, and the passengers rushed forward into the bows. The sea, which was very rough, immediately began breaking over the decks, and seeing this, he (Mr. Sellar), being a good swimmer, undressed, jumped overboard, and was soon rescued by one of the man-of-war's boats. As surgeon, he had charge of the passengers, but their names were unknown to him. The total number of persons on board was 880 of which 815 were emigrants, 5 saloon passengers, 3 stowaways, and 59 crew. Mr. Sellar said that immediately after the collision he heard the captain and mate giving orders for the boats to be lowered, and declared that he had implicit confidence in the captain.

Captain M'Keague was formally placed under arrest, but immediately liberated on bail. His arrest was ordered by the police magistrate as a precautionary measure prior to the inquest.

The divers who have been engaged in examining the wreck serve to enhance, if possible, the appalling character of the scene on board the vessel just before she sank. The divers report that the hatches and chart-room are closely packed with bodies, thus showing that numbers of the emigrants must have perished from sheer inability to reach the deck from below. There is no doubt that the hatchways were blocked by the rush of affrighted passengers immediately after the shock of the collision, and many must have been cut off from all escape and drowned between decks. The closely-packed mass seen by the divers and the attitude of many of the bodies, afford only too clear evidence of the terrible struggle for life which must have taken place in the brief interval between the striking of the ship and her going down.

The state of many of the rescued was simply pitious. One woman was reduced to such a state of despair that her reason gave way completely, and she had to be conveyed to the hospital, where she is now doing well. She lost both her children in the wreck, having had them both swept from her arms by the waves. Owing to the lack of accommodation at the naval hospital some of the emigrants and crew of the Utopia are encamped on the glacis. Bodies continue to be washed ashore along the Spanish coast, and look-out men from the four infantry battalions are on duty along the whole length of the rock, Europa Point to the North Front, searching for bodies. Among the missing may be mentioned a saloon passenger named Mr. C. W. Lees, second officer of the Utopia. The lifeboat of the yacht Resolute succeeded in saving no fewer than sixteen lives. The number of emigrants who embarked at Naples was 813, of whom 661 were men, 85 women, and 67 children. Seven hundred and eighty-three came from the southern provinces of Italy, while twenty-one were citizens of Trieste.

The funnel and masts of the Utopia are visible between the Ragged Staff and the New Mole, and the wreck is in a position dangerous to navigation.

RAFFAELLE'S "MADONNA DI FOLIGNO."

The "Madonna di Foligno" was painted by Raffaele in 1511 or 1512, as an altar-piece for Sigismundo de Conti di Foligno, the private secretary to Pope Julius II. It represents the Virgin in clouds which appear to rest on a rainbow, having an object like fireball beneath it, and a landscape with buildings. Sigismundo himself is kneeling on the ground. The fireball is red, and followed by a wake of smoke. The picture is evidently symbolical, and the significance of the fireball—for it can hardly be a bombshell—has been discussed by an American meteorologist, Mr. H. A Newton, who points out that a remarkable fall of meteorites took place at Crema on September 4, 1511, during the second hour of the night. Amoretti (*opuscoli scelti*) and other authors chronicle the event which appears to have excited feelings of wonderment and superstition.

Meteorites were then regarded as Divine portents, and the Ennesheim stone, which fell some years before near the lines of the contesting French and Imperial forces, was considered of such importance that Maximilian had it conveyed to his castle, and a council of war held to deliberate on significance. In 1503 he referred to it as a sign of Divine favour in a proclamation soliciting aid against the Turks. As Pope Julius II. was fighting the French in 1511-12, and finally victorious, Mr. Newton thinks that Raphael inserted a likeness of one of the Crema meteorites into his picture. It is probable that the meteorites in traversing the sky were seen by himself in Rome.

BURIAL OF THE LATE PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Turin, March 20.—The special train which conveyed the body of the late Prince Napoleon arrived here at 8-10 this morning. Princesses Clotilde and Lœtitia and Princes Victor and Roland were received at the station by the Duke and Duchess of Genoa, the Count of Turin, and a number of Senators, Deputies, and high officials. Military honours were rendered by a regiment of infantry. The regimental colours were draped in mourning and the band of the regiment played the Royal March.

The Princesses, accompanied by the Count of Turin, went to the Palace, while the coffin, escorted by a squadron of cavalry, was conveyed to Superga. Princes Victor, Charles, and Roland and Baron Brunet followed the hearse in carriages and after them came the carriages in which were Mgr. Anzino and the clergy. At the station of the funicular railway, at the foot of Mount Superga the procession met the carriages of the Princesses. From this point the road, though good, was exceedingly steep, and the procession did not reach the basilica before 11 o'clock. The Princesses, who made the ascent by the funicular railway, had already arrived.

The entrance of the basilica of Superga was draped in black and gold. The Duke and Duchess of Genoa joined the family of the late Prince at the foot of the grand staircase, up which the heavy coffin was borne by sixteen artillerymen.

At the conclusion of the service the chaplain announced that it would be necessary to open the coffin in order to identify the body, and this painful task was performed by Baron Brunet, while the members of the family remained kneeling.

The coffin was then closed again and carried down into the crypt, followed by Princess Lœtitia, leaning on the arm of Prince Victor, the other members of the family and about fifty persons. In order to reach the crypt the procession had to leave the church, pass through two long galleries, in which lamps were burning, and cross the two marble chambers containing the tombs of Charles Albert and Victor Amadeo.

The niche prepared for the coffin was next to that occupied by that of May Elizabeth Carola, daughter of Victor Amadeo. As soon as the coffin had been placed in the niche, the entrance was bricked up. The documents certifying the deposition of the body were then signed by the Duke of Genoa, Prince Napoleon Charles Bonaparte, Baron Brunet, and (in accordance with the regulations) by the architect, Signor Stramucchi. The final certificate of burial can only be signed after the reading of the will of the deceased. A slab bearing the name of the late Prince with the dates of his birth and death, was placed on the vault, and the ceremony terminated at 11-45. The keys of the coffin were placed in a bag of red silk, and handed to the chaplain of Superga.

Princess Clotilde, after a stay of a few few hours in Turin, left for Moncalieri, accompained by Prince Victor, who will remain with his mother until after the opening of the will, which will take place at Moncalieri. He will then, it is said, go to Switzerland.

THE LIGUE DES PATRIOTES.

ALLEGED RECONSTITUTION.

There is but little to add to the news which we published yesterday on the subject of the former Ligue des Patriotes. A search was made yesterday at the residence of Mr. Petret, secretary of the Drapeau du Treizeme Arrondissisement, but no compromising documents were discovered. M. Petret himself declared that he had been warned on the previous evening, and that he had placed all his papers in a place of safety.

The statement published by a contemporary to the effect that several arrests had been made is incorrect. Up to the present time the police have contented themselves with seizing documents and papers with a view to prove that the Ligue des Patriots, although suppressed, continues to exist under another name.

The investigation which is now going on is based on this hypothesis. According to the authorities the league is now known as Le Drapeau. It is affirmed that the organisers have taken advantage of the existence of the newspaper which bears that title to form a sort of central committee around which are grouped the committees of the various arrondissements. In order to maintain constant relations and to hold meetings without fear of disturbance, the leaders had hit upon the plan of making all the members pay a subscription which made them, in the eye of the law, shareholders of the Drapeau. There could be nothing suspicious about a meeting of shareholders. The manifestation at the Ambibu, at which M. Deroulede practically presided, aroused the suspicions of the police, however.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It was four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, 17th ult., when telephonic communication between London and Paris was established by M. Amyot, Inspector-General of the French telegraphs. In order to show him a mark of courtesy the Post Office electricians had supressed their curiosity and refrained from speaking through to Paris, although they might have done so on the previous Saturday night. The first word M. Amyot spoke was the good old English one—"Hallo!" After that he spoke in French.

So far, the trials of the telephone between London and Paris have shown that the Post Office instrument, the Gower-Bell, is distinctly the best for speaking with. The transmitter is a Hughes carbon microphone, or rather group of microphones, resembling one of those squibs made in the form of a wheel. This carbon wheel is fixed behind the diaphragm which receives the sound of the speaker's voice. The receiver is a powerful magneto telephone of bell, as modified by Mr. Gower, who, it may be remembered, lost his life while crossing the Channel in a balloon. The speaking with this combination is remarkably strong and clear on both the land lines, taken separately, but of course the insertion of the cable and completion of the whole circuit to Paris take the edge off the articulation and weaken it a little.

The telephone apparatus is placed in Room 90, at the north-east angle of the Post Office. It is fixed against the wall on a board covered with red cloth, marked "London-Paris." As the time of a conversation is to be counted in periods of three minutes, a clock will be fitted up to warn the speaker how his allotted time is wearing out. It would be well to make this time piece with large minute hands and a distinct dial. Special apparatus has been devised for starting and stopping a conversation to a second by the attendant pressing one of two buttons. The starting button puts an electric alarm bell in circuit with a standard clock, which, at the end of three minutes, sends a current and rings the bell. The attendant then stops the conversation by pressing the second button.

Many people have an idea that after the severe winter we have had we may look for a warm summer: but according to M. Lancaster, of the Brussels Observatory, who has been engaged in studying the statistics of the weather in Europe during the present century, a cold winter has never in that period been followed by a hot summer. On the contrary, in most cases the ensuing summer has been colder than usual. There is, however, still some hope of a good summer, for the weather has a trick of cheating the most elaborate calculations of the meteorologists, some of whom had predicated that the past winter would be exceptionally mild.

The meteorological reporter to the Government of India has recommended the laying of a cable to the Andaman Islands, in order to telegraph weather reports from Port Blair to the Bengal and Madras Coasts. They would give early information of the rise of stormy weather, and an inkling of the path of the storm. The warnings would be very useful to shipping on the Burmese Coast. It may be added that the United States Government has decided to lay a cable from San Francisco to Hawaii and that a United States cruiser is deputed to make the necessary soundings.

According to Dr. Marcet, in the *Archives des Sciences*, different persons require to inhale considerably different volumes of air in order to furnish the body with the required quantity of oxygen, and to yield a given weight of carbonic acid. Thus, three persons examined by him needed 9·29, 10·51, and 11·30 litres of air respectively to yield one gramme of carbonic acid. Their ages ranged from 23 to 69 years. The influence of food on the rate of formation of carbonic acid was also studied by Dr. Marcet. During the first hour after a meal the quantity of carbonic acid exhaled increases till it reaches a maximum three or four hours after the meal, when it falls off again. Plenty of fresh air is desirable from one to three hours after a meal.

In the same journal there is a paper by Professor Dubois on the well-know luminous sensation in the human eye produced by making and breaking an electric circuit when the eye forms part of the conductor. The current of a Leclanche cell was applied to the head by a moist pad on the eye, and a moist metal plate on the nape of the neck. On interrupting the circuit a slight flash was seen by the subject. On increasing the power of the current the flash became stronger. Induction coils and condensers did not give so good a result as the simple voltaic current.

Carbon is an element which occurs in diverse forms, for instance, plumbago, charcoal, and the diamond. Herr Schutzenberger has recently produced it in a novel state by passing cyanogen through a porcelain tube heated to a cherry red, and containing gas carbon sprinkled with powdered cryolite. The carbon separates in a bulky mass of slender filaments, which can be compressed into a substance resembling graphite or plumbago.

The inquiry of the Home Secretary into the subject of dry coal dust in mines as a cause of explosions has led to some useful experiments in different collieries. At the Wharncliffe Silkstone Colleries a plan for clearing the air of the galleries has given satisfaction to the miners. It consists in moving open water butts through the galleries on trollies. The coal smut collects in the water, which is rendered foul, and the air thus cleared. Soot or coal-dust has a habit of clinging to any thing, especially if it be damp. Professor Osborne Reynolds, of Owen's College, Manchester, recently stated that an engine belt, put on new, became black and grime after running four hours at a fast speed during the late foggy weather. It readily clings to snow or soil, and thus becomes a fertiliser of some value.

The "Madonna di Foligno" was painted by Raphael in 1511 or 1512, as an alter-piece for Sigismundo dei Conti di Foligno, the private secretary to Pope Julius II. It represents the Virgin in clouds which appear to rest on a rain-bow, having an object like a fireball beneath it, and a landscape with buildings. Sigismundo himself is kneeling on the ground. The fireball is red, and followed by a wake of smoke. The picture is evidently symbolical and the significance of the fireball —for it can hardly be a bombshell—has been discussed by an American meteorologist, Mr. H. A. Newton, who points out that a remarkable fall of meteorites took place at Crema on September 4, 1511, during the second hour of the night. Amoretti (*opusculi scelti*) and other authors chronicle the event, which appears to have excited feelings of wonderment and superstition.

Meteorites were then regarded as Divine portents, and the Ennesheim stone, which fell some years before, near the lines of the contesting French and Imperial forces, was considered of such importance that Maximilian had it conveyed to his castle, and a council of war was held to deliberate on its significance. In 1503 he referred to it as a sign of Divine favour in a proclamation soliciting aid against the Turks. As Pope Julius II. was fighting the French in 1511-12, and finally victorious, Mr. Newton thinks that Raphael inserted a likeness of one of the Crema meteorites into picture. It is probable that the meteorites in traversing the sky were seen by himself in Rome.

M. Paul Crampel, a French explorer, has given an interesting account of the Bagayas, a pigmy race inhabitating the great forests north of Ogowe, who appear to be related to the Wambuttis of Stanley's expedition. They live among the M'fangs to whom they are in a measure subject. The Bagayas hunt ivory for the M'fangs and receive manioc and bananas in exchange. The M'fangs are about 5ft. 9in. to 6ft. high, whereas the Bagayas are 4ft. 7in. The latter are stout and muscular, of yellow-brown skin, with prominent superciliary ridge, continuous, bushy eyebrows, and projecting cheek bones. Their legs are crooked, and their predominant expression is one of fear. The family is patriarchal among the Bagayas, and consists entirely of blood relations.

When a young Bagaya marries he lives with his wife's family till he has a son who has killed an elephant, then he can return with his wife to his original home. The son stays to replace his mother in her family. A Bagaya woman never marries out of her tribe. The language is peculiar and incomprehensible not only to the stranger, but to the M'fangs.

The curious and interesting race, the Ainos of Yesso and Sazhalien, who are believed by some to be the aborigines of Japan, displaced in part at least by the real Japanese have been the subject of a special study by Professor Tarenetsky. In a recent paper to the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences he shows by a comparison of their skulls that, whatever they may be, they can hardly be classed as Mongolians.

One of the most interesting exhibits in the Royal Naval Exhibition will be the original 1759 chronometer of John Harrison, which gained the Government premium of £20,000. It is being thoroughly cleaned and examined by Mr. Poole.

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 11.

From Liverpool.

Clan Macgregor—26 cases school slates, M Kaderbhoy.

From Glasgow.

Clan Macgregor—110 cases all, Sorabshah and Co; 165 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Drumberlie s—1 hogshead whisky, M Rusee and Co.

Nubia s—1 hogshead whisky, James Connell.

From London.

Thames s—501 kegs paint of sorts, C Rajbhoy and Co; 587 kegs paint of sorts and 40 drums, soft soap, M A Hoosin; 24 cases oilmanstores, &c., A Samsoodin; 8 cases cheese, &c., J J de Souza, 15 packages papers, C A Rahim Bros: 16 cases oilmanstores, B Nuzerally; 16 cases cheese, medicine, &c, E Russooljee; 15 bales printing paper, G Claridge and Co; 8 packages stationery, N Cumroodin; 2 cases medicine, Bright and Co; 100 cases beer, Lyon and Co; 5 cases, brandy, David Sassoon and Co; 60 cases whisky, champagne, &c, Cutler Palmer and Co; 16 hogsheads, claret, Treacher and Co; 2 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co.

Kolpino s—cases printing material, T Govindjee.

From Antwerp.

Thames s—68 casks alizarine dye, G. Mooljee.

From Bordeaux.

Thames s—250 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 cases brandy, Walter Nutter and Co.

Form Hull.

Grodno s—10 cases matches, A Ebrahim.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 11.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—1,050 cwts myrabollams, Jakaria Essa.

City of Canterbury s—150 cwts mussoor dhall, N Fullayally and Co; 525 cwts myrabollams, Veerjee Hunsraj; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 481 cwts sandalwood, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 10,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Havre.

Indrapura s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, and 1,000 cwts mustardseed, John Fachiri; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Hamburg.

Lady Palmer s—220 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 150 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 495 bales cotton, and 4,998 cwts linseed, Erusthausen and Co; 895 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 440 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 4,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,965 bales cotton, 650 cwts myrabollams and 100½ cwts mustard seeds, Volkart Brothers, 6,771 cwts linseed, and 1,231½ cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 495 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Bellagio s—800 cwts rapeseed, 325 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4,003 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co.

Vectis s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Inchmarlo s—692 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Lord Charlemont s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co; 48 bales cotton fly, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

For Amsterdam.

Charters Tower s—78,348 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Michigan s—736½ cwts castorseed, F L Batlibhoy and Co; 700 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 792 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 31st March to 6th April.)

EXPORTS.

S s Sandfield, (Antwerp)—1,500 bales cotton, 750 cwts rapeseed, 283 cwts gingellyseed, 32,752 cwts wheat, 16,000 cwts jowaree, and 1,656 cwts muttee.

S s Siggen, (Hull)—68,000 cwts wheat.

S s Rufford Hall, (Liverpool and Marseilles)—1,105 bales cotton, 2,141 bales wool, 21,033 cwts gingellyseed, 61,352 cwts wheat, 4,000 cwts jowaree, and 1,530 corges hides.

S s Labourdonnais, (Bombay)—1,700 cwts cotton unpressed.

IMPORTS.

S s Locksby Hall, (Liverpool)—300 pieces white goods, and 478 pieces prints.

S s Dragoman, (Glasgow)—1,200 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns.

S s [illegible] (Liverpool)—583 pieces white goods, box piece prints.

S s Colpino, (London)—3 pieces prints.

S s Drummond, (Glasgow)—1,293 pieces white goods, 2,745 pieces prints, and 209 cwts iron bars, &c.

S s Kangra, (London)—17 pieces white goods, 77 pieces prints, and 60 cwts iron bars, &c.

S s Purulia, (Bombay)—420 pieces grey goods.

S s Rufford Hall, (Liverpool)—13 941 pieces grey goods, 19,820 pieces white goods, 16,400 pieces prints, 38,000 lbs. grey yarns, 2,500 lbs. Turkey red and dyed yarns, and 128 cwts iron bars, &c.

S s Europa, (Liverpool)—59,618 pieces grey goods, 33,684 pieces white goods, 13,433 piecce prints, 28,000 lbs grey yarns, 5,880 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, and 1,883 cwts iron bars, &c.

S s Karagola, (Bombay)—3,800 pieces Grey goods 15,022 white goods, 2,105 pieces prints, 600 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 33 cwts copper, and 15 cwts yellow metal.

S s Aska, (Bombay)—18,071 pieces grey goods, 13,639 pieces white goods, 4,625 prints, 1,800 lbs grey yarns, 3,500 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, and 48 cwts copper.

S s Kilwa, (Bombay)—6,152 pieces grey goods, 2,243 pieces white goods, 1,950 pieces prints, 1,800 lbs grey yarns, 300 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarn and 20 cwts copper.

S s Kapurthala, (Bombay)—17,719 pieces grey goods, 31,914 pieces white goods, 18,461 pieces prints, 11,300 lbs grey yarns, 10,400 lbs Turkey Red and dyed yarns, 30 cwts Iron bars, &c, 11 cwts spelter, and 26 cwts yellow metal.

S s Kistna, (Bombay)—760 pieces grey goods, and 1,500 lbs grey yarn.

HIGH COURT.—April 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Bayley.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

715-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Juggonath Govindjee vs Ganpat Dadajee and others.

420-89—Craigie, L and O C A—Turner vs Nurrotum Govordhundas—Payne G, and S.

240-87—J C Cama—Harilal Jamnadas vs Mooljee Gigha and others W and G; P and it; and M E, and H.

584-89—In person—Cursetjee Dorabjee Bhomisa vs Ardesir Dorabjee Bhomisa—In persen.

517-90—Nanu and H Alibhoy Jeewanjee and others vs Shaik Tyebhoy Abdulali—Payne, G, and S.

60-91—Payne G and S—Farm shomed Hajee Joonas vs David Solomon—Janardhun and U.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang.)
For Consent Decree.

117-89—J C Cama—Essajee Adumjee vs. Khanbhoy Moola Mahomedally and another—Tyabjee and D. and In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal. Undefended New Long Causes.

625-90—Conroy and B.—F. F. MacCarty vs. Julie Charlotte MacCarty.

101-91.—In person—Rampurtale Goolabroy vs. Pestonjee Eduljee Bayes.
For a Decree in terms of the Award.

565-90.—Chitnis M. and M.—Moolbai vs. Valabdas Balmukundas and anothers—Tyabjee and D.
Defended New Long Causes.

348-90—Mansukhlal D and J—Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel and another vs Dhunbai and others—Payne, G and S, and in person—Part heard.

63-91—In person—Joao Antone vs Mungul Raghoo and another—Payne, G and S.

33-91—Khunderao M—Bezonjee Jehangir Buxey vs Ardesir Jehangir Buxey—Ardesir H and D

78-991—Little, S, F and N—C A Turner vs Javervahoo and others—Conroy and B, P G and S, and J B D and K.

91-91—Ardesir, H and D—Bai Sona alias Manock vs Bai Dayakore and another M H Khan.

92-91—Payne G and S Davidass Mitha and another vs Motivahoo and another—Conroy and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice Farran.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

463-90—Little, S, F and N—Gooculdas Madhowji vs Framji Cursetji Mazagonwalla—Payne, G and S. Part heard.

146-90—M H Knan—Rughunath Damodhur vs Janardhun Gopal and others—Tyabjee and D (not to be called on till Thursday next.)

616-90—Ardesir, H and D—Balkisondas Narondas vs Allybhoy Moola Hassonally—Pestonjee and R.

341-90—Thakurdas, D, and C—Datoobhai Ebrahim vs Karim Mahomed Jamal—Khunderao M.

724-89—Balkrishna and D—Soorjee Vussonjee vs Somalee Sala Mahomed Hassam.

530-90—Little S, F, and N—C A Beyts and another vs Pandas Kessowji and others—Chitnis M and M.

576-90—J C Cama—Fatmabibee and another vs Fatmabibee and others—Tyabji and D.

101-90—Macfarlane, E. and H—Rughoonath Jaising vs Ramji Bhugwan—Jefferson, B, D, and K.

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"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it curgs at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I now from all complaints am free.

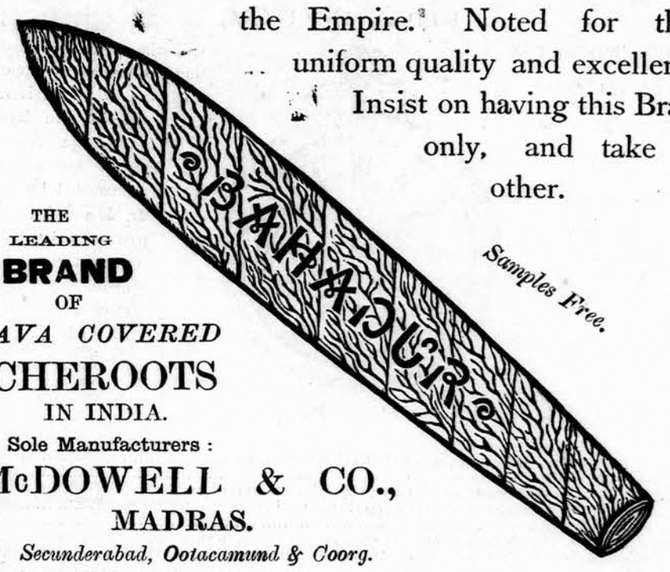
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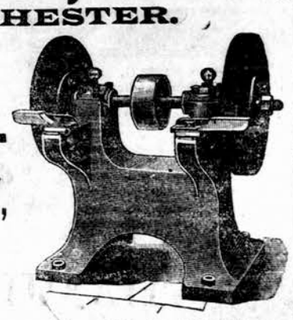


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T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.
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Bi-Digestive
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« *This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.* » — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

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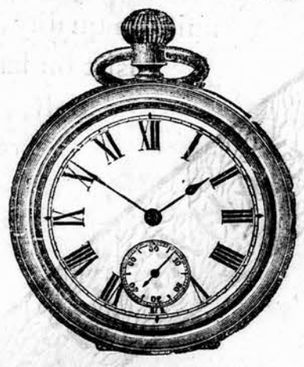
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Also prepared with **IRON**
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.
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Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anœmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood*, no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
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CELEBRATED
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Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
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HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	2 8

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Are manufactured in three sizes, in boxes of 100.

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WHITENING ALL ARTICLE OF BUFF OR BUCKSKIN
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CHAMPAGNE IN HALF PINTS,
For Invalids, Ladies and others.
The tonic, re-invigorating effects of a glass of GOOD CHAMPAGNE is much too ancient and trite a tale for us to here dilate upon. All we wish to do is to make widely known that we have arranged with the Proprietors of one of the best of the Continental Vineyards to introduce through us into India the VERY BEST Champagne, put up in
HALF PINT BOTTLES.
Ladies, Invalids and others will recognise the great convenience and also the saving; while our name on the label will be a sufficient guarantee that the wine is really what we represent it to be—**THE VERY BEST,**—and fit for Invalids, and we also think the public will fully endorse our opinion, which is that "No Invalid should be permitted to have any but the best of stimulants."
Rs. 38-8. **For** Rs. 38-8.
Hampers containing 24 Half Pints.

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Binet Fils & Co., Dry Creamy, '84.	66 0
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Sparkling Saumur, Gold Foil	29 0

In cases of 2 doz. Pints, Rs. 3 extra.

THE BEST LIQUOR.

Chartreuse, Rs. 8-12 per Qt.
This delicious Liqueur has lately come into much public favour. It has wonderful power of aiding digestion and preventing Dyspepsia.

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Rs. 66 per Doz. Qts. Rs. 69 Per 2 Doz. Pts.
"Binet's" Dry Elite.



Qts. 64-8. 2 Doz. Pts. 67-8.

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THE BRITISH UNITED CLOCK CO., LD.
ENGLISH-MADE CLOCKS.
OFFICE: 60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

A visit to the Works.
(Continued from Friday's issue.)

Two kinds of drum cases are employed. For the lower priced one-day movements a ribbon of brass is bent round in a circle, and the meeting edges, previously cut and folded into a kind of S hook, are clasped and pressed together, forming a close and tight joint, without solder or other adhesive medium. For the better kind of movements, and notably the little eight-day "Dot," the drumcase is drawn up out of a disc of brass. After going through the press four times, and being twice annealed during the process, the disc becomes a cup, square at the bottom, and with straight sides higher than the diameter of the cup. The cup is then squeezed in a die, to form a beaded rim round the bottom, which is the dial-end of the case, and the bottom is then punched out.

In common with all the rest of the brasswork, the cases are "dipped." An evilsmelling place is the dipping-room, with a row of seething vats, the first of which contains a strong boiling solution of potash; then one of clear hot water; then one of mixed nitric and sulphuric acid. The articles to be dipped are threaded on wires and plunged in the potash, then rinsed, plunged in the acid, and then rinsed again, the result being the removal of all dirt and dross from the metal, which is then of a clear bright colour. From the dipping room the cases are taken to be polished, on revolving buffs charged with crocus. This was an operation that drew a sigh from Mr. Davies. "You know, the brass in the States or from Germany would not require any polishing, but you see the surface of the cases after they are dipped is not smooth enough for matting. How do I account for the inferiority of English brass in this respect? Well, I believe it is that here in Birmingham they use coal to anneal the metal, whereas in America and Germany the brass is always annealed in a furnace heated with wood. The coal abounds in sulphur, which attacks the metal, and causes it to reveal an uneven surface after it is dipped. We have tried to get them to use wood here without avail, and the end of it will be that we shall have to make our own brass."

After polishing, the cases have the peculiar soft-grained surface known as "satin mat," given to them by means of the sand-blast. Two boxes, side by side and having air-tight covers, are attended to by a girl, who places the articles to be matted just over the orifice of a pipe, which rises from the bottom of the box, and closes the door. If the article is of a cylindrical shape, like a drum case, it is slowly revolved on a mandril. The door being closed, a communication is opened between the box and an air-pump, the box becoming exhausted. A jet of fine sand, with which the pipe is charged, is drawn up, and impinges on the surface of the metal, which in a few seconds has the desired mat, and while the operation is going on in one of the boxes, the girl is removing the finished article from the other, and replacing it with a fresh one. The sand-blast gives a "mat" of much nicer and more even texture than was formerly obtained by acid, and the grain can be varied to taste by using coarser or finer sand. If, instead of one even surface, some relief is preferred, any design can be transferred to the metal by enveloping it with a perforated paper pattern, which shields from the action of the sand all but the perforations.

It will surprise many to learn that the cases of even the cheapest clocks are gilt, but such is the fact, though, as Mr. Davies remarked, "To be sure we don't put a sovereign's worth of gold on each one." There is a choice in the finish of the drums. Some are gilt, and others nickel-plated. The "Eurydice" pattern has the drum mounted in a neat gilt plate, set in an ornamental zinc, silver-plated frame, and these items suffice to keep the gilding and plating department in continuous work.

Isolated from the rest of the building, and of fireproof construction, is the die-house, for storing the many valuable punches and dies when not in use. The store of these is rapidly accumulating, and represents a capital of thousands of pounds.

Though several patterns of clocks are made, all have certain distinctive features, chief among which are the cut pinions. However cheap the piece, pinions with mathematically correct leaves cut in an engine are a *sine qua non* with Mr. Davies. Withdrawn pinions abounding in inequalities, a mainspring nearly three times as strong is needed, and even then a more uncertain action, with, of course, much greater wear and tear than is the case with a weaker spring. Every timekeeper, too, has a lever escapement of the same pattern. It has a club-tooth wheel, brass lever with three notches, to allow of overbanking and a notch cut in the balancestaff for a guard action.

Upstairs, where lighter operations are conducted, one noticed the great care taken to have the escape-wheels exact. They are cut on a good engine, worked by an experienced man. From 30 to 40 wheels are threaded on a split mandrel, which fits the crossings, and the teeth are formed by three cutters following each other, the last two being allowed a second skim over the teeth, to guard against any want of truth from springing under a heavy cut. The pallets are stamped up from flat steel, the faces are milled to shape, and then the tips are hardened by heating in boiling lead and cooling in oil.

The steel for pinions and arbors is first straightened by drawing it through five pairs of rapidly-revolving clips, set in a frame, the second and fourth pair being set a little out of the centre one way, and the middle pair out of the centre in the opposite direction. By this means a sufficient grip is obtained on the wire to remove all kinds as it is drawn through the clips. After being sheared off to length, the pieces for the pinions and arbors are gripped in a self-centring chuck, and a conical centre carefully turned on each end. They are then passed on to another lathe, and the arbor turned down. All these lathes have been specially designed for their respective purposes by Mr. Davies, and were made on the premises. They are tended by girls and provided with stops to ensure the depth and length of each cut with exactness.—*(To be Continued.)*



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PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.



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